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SHENANDOAH VALLEY
SEED News
1911 1952

41 Years of Seed Service

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U.S. Department of Agriculture



WETSEL SEED COMPANY
HARRISONBURG • VIRGINIA



Wetsel's

NEWER VEGETABLE VARIETIES

SNAP BEAN, Wade

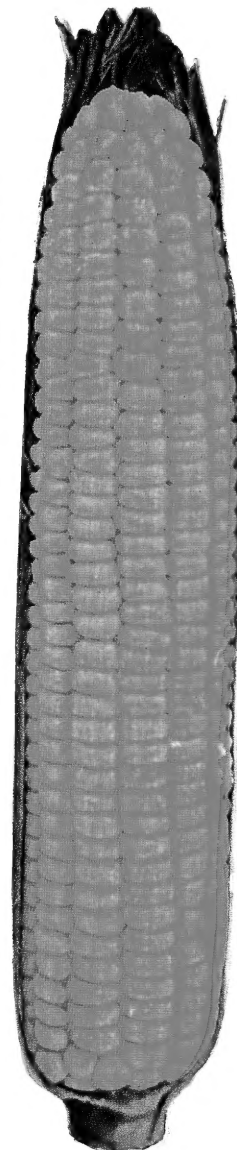
All-America Winner for 1952. Resistant to most diseases common to Beans.

Deep green pod about 6 inches long, round, slender, with reddish brown seed. Very smooth appearance; desirable for processing as well as for home use. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts. By mail, add 15 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 20 cts. per lb.



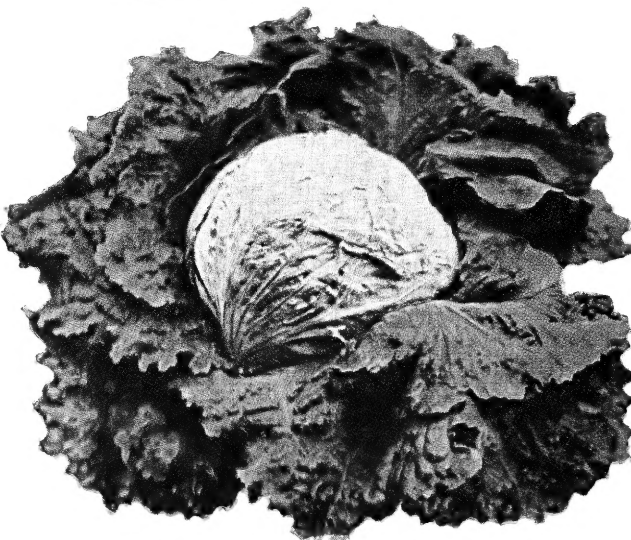
TOMATO HYBRID F.2

Stokescross No. 4. Second - generation seed, considered practically as good for general use and costing much less. This hybrid has produced some very high yields—as much as 15 tons per acre, compared with 11 tons by other varieties. The fruit averages about 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. (about 160 seeds) 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.50, postpaid.



RADISH, Cherry Belle

22 days. As round and red as a cherry. Stays firm, crisp, mild long after other varieties have become pithy. Early, tender, attractive, with short tops. A rapid grower. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

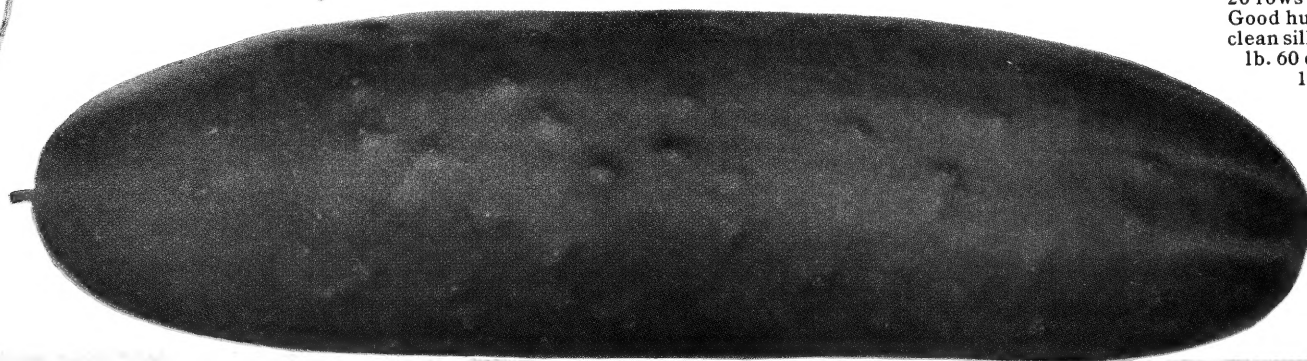


LETTUCE, New York No. 12 (Wonderful)

77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily. A very popular variety. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30, postpaid.

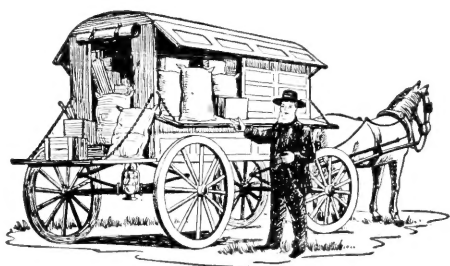
CORN HYBRID Iochief

All-America Winner for 1951. 89 days. An outstanding new yellow hybrid Ears 8 to 9 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows filled to the tips. Good husk coverage and clean silker. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts. By mail add 15 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 20 cts. per lb.



CUCUMBER, GENUINE HYBRID

Early Sure Crop. All-America Winner for 1951. Grows 8 to 9 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and holds its dark green color well after picking. Slender, with blunt ends; flesh crisp, white and unusually delicious. Small seed cavity. Resistance to mosaic and mildew keeps vines productive after most others have wilted. Suitable for both pickling and slicing. Pkt. (40 seeds) 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.50; oz. \$4.50, postpaid.



41 YEARS OF SERVICE



Founder

Last year our firm celebrated its 40th anniversary. With the help of our catalog we are now starting another decade. Wouldn't it be good to know what these next ten years will bring us in the way of scientific progress, economic conditions and so on?

We cannot foretell the future exactly, but a glance at the past reveals that without a doubt the last forty years have been the most disturbing in all recorded history. No other period has produced so many changes in the field of science, economics and plain every-day living. Our nation—and to a large extent, the whole world—has literally been catapulted from walking to flying. We now have means of instant communication and of remote vision; we have electrical, mechanical and chemical advances that defy comprehension, and with them has come more than a 50 percent increase in population.

We are of the opinion that much of the confusion, frustration, despair and fear that seems now to dominate the lives of many individuals is the direct result of this technological progress. The unbalanced economy of nations, which has generated wars and threats of wars, comes from the fact that we have not yet learned to live in a world controlled by these new conditions.

In the years ahead we expect to see further substantial

progress in scientific developments of all kinds. Enormous steps have been taken in recent years in the production of new strains of flowers, vegetables, fruits, grains, grasses and forage plants. And we think that even greater gains are ahead, for progress in this direction is really just getting started.

But we believe the world will never again experience such widespread changes as the last forty years have brought. We should now settle down to a more moderate pace, with less frequent and less violent disturbances. Gradually then our methods of living and transacting business, of getting along together both as individuals and as nations, will become adjusted to our new world.

In short, we truly believe we are headed for a more stabilized era. This makes us optimistic about the future. We have an abiding faith that what lies before us is much brighter than most people seem to think. More than ever we are convinced that our nation and our economy are strong.

And with this thought we face another gardening year. Surely anyone who plants a crop and harvests it year after year will share our confidence. For who has greater faith than a farmer?

WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE

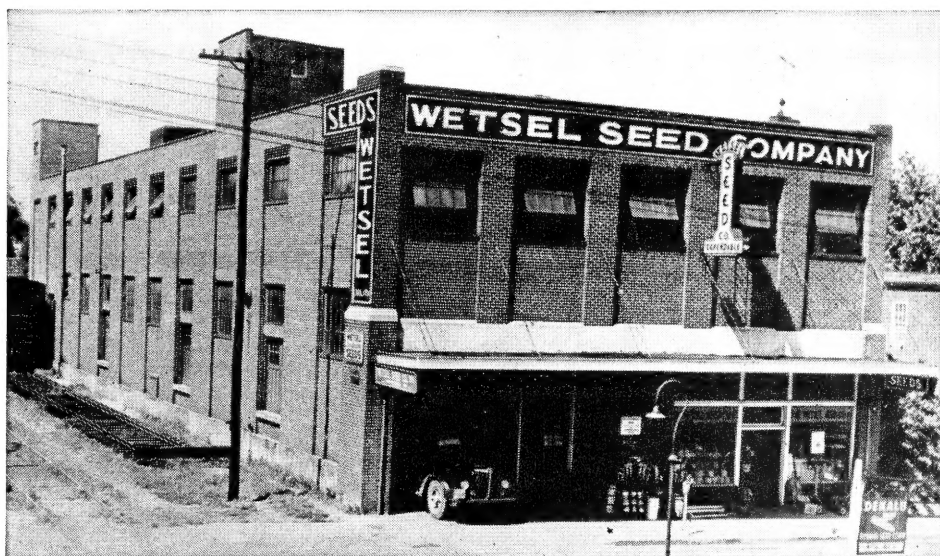
When making out your order, please bear in mind that the prices quoted in this catalog do not include postage, except where specifically marked "Postpaid."

For all items not marked postpaid—up to the third zone—include for postage and handling, as follows:

For 1 pound.....	\$0 20
For 2 pounds.....	25
For 3 pounds.....	28
For 4 pounds.....	31
For 5 pounds.....	34

For each additional pound add 3 cts.

WARRANTY CLAUSE: The Wetzel Seed Co., Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, expressed or implied.



West Market Street Store, Office, Warehouse, looking north, on U.S. Route 33, 1/2 block from intersection of Route 11. Three floors visible from east side.

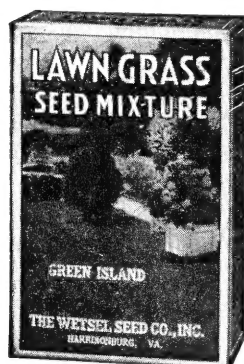
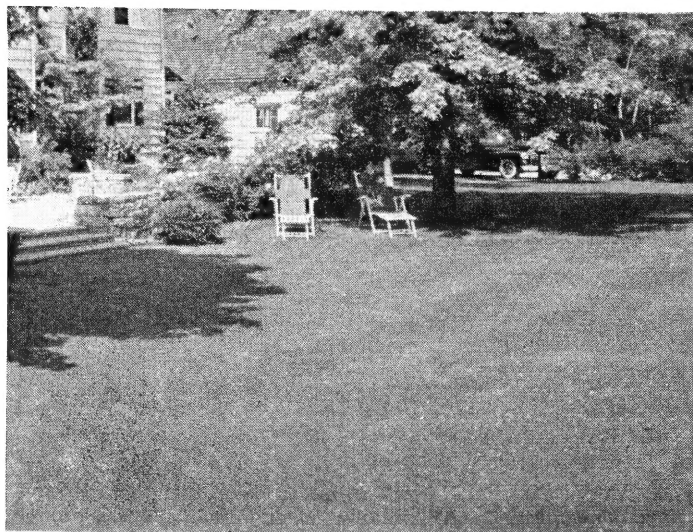
Gay Street Warehouse, devoted to the storage of seeds and other merchandise and cleaning of grains and grass seeds.





WETSEL'S *Famous* Lawn Grasses

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"



The Value of a Good Lawn

You need hardly be reminded of the advantages of a good green, vigorous, tough lawn around your premises. It is the very essence of beauty. It stimulates one's pride and enhances the value of one's property. No home is complete without it. Even a modest home looks well if surrounded by a healthy lawn, and without it a high-priced house never shows to advantage.

A good lawn is comparatively easy to make and inexpensive. To be sure, it requires some work and general attention as well as some expense even after it has been established. But compared with the

cost of a home and the advantages that it affords, the amount of energy and money needed are both small. It is not nearly so difficult or expensive to make a good lawn as some high-powered folks would have you believe. Remember, the cost of doing business at long range is very high; such seed houses have to charge more than those who distribute over a smaller area.

GREEN ISLAND



There is no such thing as a "lawn" seed. Any lawn grass—no matter where you get it, or what you pay—is a mixture of grass seeds. Some of the component parts serve only to retard or prevent the growth of weeds until the more permanent grasses can get started and acquire a firm hold on the soil.

Our Green Island lawn grass is a mixture that is based on the experience and technical information acquired over a period of 40 years. We don't believe it is possible to make a better lawn grass than our Green Island brand. You can—and very likely would—pay a great deal more for top quality lawn seed, but the quality of the higher priced seed is no better, we can assure you.

We do not claim that Green Island is the best seed in the world. Such a claim would be both ridiculous and unethical, for there are probably hundreds of persons in the country who know as much as we do about what is required to make a good lawn. We do claim that there is none better. We know that you would pay a lot more for most of the best grades of seed. And remember, all of our mixtures are designed for this area, not for a great range of states where soil and climate vary so much. Lb. 82 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.61; 25 lbs. \$18.50.

How to Make a Lawn

To make a good lawn you need three basic things. First, reasonably good soil—the richer the better, of course, but a lawn is possible even on rather poor soil. In any event, a good seed bed free of clods should be prepared. Second, the soil needs some fertilizer, even after the lawn is established. For best results a lawn should have at least one application each year and preferably two—spring and fall. You just can't have a good lawn unless you feed it. Any fertilizer is better than none, but the best and cheapest in the long run is a complete plant food like Vigoro. (See next page for details.) Finally, you need good seed. That is, you should have seed of high purity and good germination, with low weed content. You need have no fears about these requirements when you use Wetzel's lawn grasses. We yield to no other seed house as regards quality.

ZOYSIA JAPONICA

(Japanese Lawn Grass)

*Tough and Wear Resistant—Immune to Disease and Pests
Requires Only Occasional Mowing—Crowds out Crabgrass*

Although *Zoysia japonica* was first introduced in this country quite a few years ago, it has only recently come into favor as a lawn grass. This is the first year that it has been available in any worthwhile quantity. Even now it is thought that the supply is far below the probable demand. Its principal virtues are outlined above. If further information is desired, we suggest that you ask or write for a specially prepared pamphlet on Zoysia.

One other outstanding virtue is that it provides a green cover during the hot summer months when other grasses, such as Kentucky Blue Grass, turn brown and ragged. It holds its color into the fall longer than others.

For lawn, sow 1 pound to 450 square feet. For field, use at the rate of 12 pounds per acre. Lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$25.00.

Wetzel's Park Lawn Grass

Our Park Lawn Grass is designed for large areas—a lot at the rear of a home or somewhat removed from the yard that surrounds the house, where because of the large space involved the cost of seeding must be held down to a certain level. It is made for what the name implies—a "park," where the requirements are somewhat less than for a lawn directly connected with the home. As a matter of fact, it is suitable for your front yard; some customers use it for that purpose and are well pleased, although we believe that the Green Island is well worth the difference in price because you will get a better lawn from it in a shorter space of time. Lb. 57 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.29; 25 lbs. \$12.70.



Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass



At best, it is a difficult task to hold a good stand of grass in shady spots, especially in places with northern exposure where the sun can't even occasionally penetrate. Such spots are, as you know, usually cool and damp. You can keep them satisfactorily covered and prevent the growth of unsightly weeds by frequent applications of a mixture of grasses that are more resistant to shade. This is especially true where an occasional light application of a complete plant food like Vigoro is given. For Vigoro positively contains every element necessary to plant life, and certain of its elements at least partially compensate for the lack of sunshine. Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass is designed and compounded for the dark spots where it is so difficult to keep the ground even covered. Lb. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$5.13; 10 lbs. \$10.10; 25 lbs. \$24.80.

If Ordering By Mail, Add 20 cts. for the first pound and 3 cts. for each Additional Pound



Add "VIGORO BEAUTY" to Your LAWN, FLOWERS and SHRUBS

Enthusiastic gardeners everywhere attribute much of their success to Vigoro.

Vigoro, made by Swift & Company, supplies all growing things with the vital nourishment they require to attain finest growth and beauty.

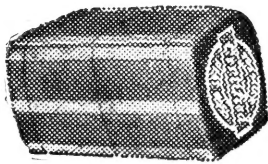
You'll prefer using Vigoro because it's clean, odorless, sanitary, and easy to use, as well as economical.

The makers of Vigoro describe it as a complete plant food, and they are correct, for it contains thirteen elements, as compared with the four that are in ordinary commercial fertilizers even with the same chemical analysis.

But we personally regard Vigoro as a "wonder" plant food. For we have recently observed some results on our own lawn that were truly breath-taking. We actually had results in growth and color of grass in *six days* that we would have been happy to obtain in six weeks or even six months. You just can't conceive of what Vigoro will do until you have tested it. Some folks say it will burn your grass. Of course it will if applied too heavily (but only for a short time; the grass will soon overcome the burn), but any fertilizer will do that. There is no more reason for applying it too heavily than there is for taking an overdose of medicine. Besides, its potency only proves that you are "getting something for your money." Vigoro is good for all plant life—grass, shrubs, trees, gardens and field crops. In the end it is cheaper than ordinary fertilizer.

PRICES OF VIGORO ON REQUEST

Peat Moss, Horticultural



Here is another wonderful product—different from Vigoro, of course, but what it will do to your soil is truly remarkable. Proof of its merit is found in the fact that virtually no nurseries or greenhouses are ever without peat moss. It is common for a nursery to use up to ten carloads a year. The manager of one large nursery told us, "We just couldn't get along without peat moss."

Peat Moss mulches your soil and literally acts as a sponge to absorb moisture until needed. It prevents soil from baking and finally decomposes and becomes humus, which practically all areas and kinds of soil badly need. Every flower and vegetable garden, even truck patches and larger areas, should have an occasional application of Horticultural Peat Moss. Bus. bag \$1.10; 3-bus. bag \$2.10; Handy bale, about 6 bus. \$3.25; Full bale, about 10 bus. \$4.50, all F.O.B. Harrisonburg and subject to change.

COMPO Compost Developer

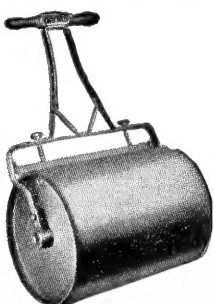
Makes rich organic manure.
Decomposes waste plant materials.
Helps maintain soil fertility.
Increases garden productivity.
Returns to the soil much that is taken from it.

Inexpensive—Costs Very Little

A 25-lb. carton of COMPO will make up to 1250 lbs. of rich organic manure or fertilizer. COMPO Manure has no disagreeable odor, does not attract flies, keeps indefinitely, and is harmless to domestic pets and animals.

7½-lb. size.....	\$1 25
(makes 375 lbs. of organic manure)	
25-lb. size.....	2 50
(makes 1250 lbs. of organic manure)	
50-lb. size.....	4 50
(makes 2500 lbs. of organic manure)	

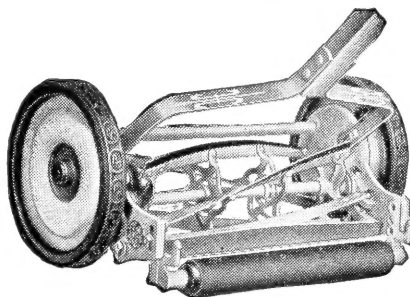
Water Ballast Roller



To increase the weight, add water;
to decrease the weight, draw out water.

Size	Weight filled lbs.
14 x 24 in.	175. \$16 50
18 x 24 in.	265. 19 50
24 x 24 in.	420. 23 50

Jacobsen Hand and Power Mowers



For general performance, ease of operation and durability, Jacobsen Mowers have been tops in this area for a long time. They are not cheap but are worth the price.

Hand Mowers

16-in. cut.....	\$27 50
18-in. cut.....	29 50

Power Mowers

Reel Type. 21 in. Bantam.....	121 00
Reel Type. 21 in. Queen.....	151 00
Reel Type (Rear Wheel). 21 in. Manor inc. Fed. Tax.....	192 50
Reel Type. 26 in. King.....	305 00
Rotary Disc. 18 in. inc. Fed. Tax....	115 00
Rotary Disc. 25 in. inc. Fed. Tax....	302 50

All prices f.o.b. Harrisonburg and subject to change. Ask for demonstration.

Fertilizers

Rose Food. Specially formulated by the company that makes the famous rose spray, Tri-ogen. Composed of organic (long lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains elements for producing healthy green foliage, sturdy plants, roots and blooms. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.

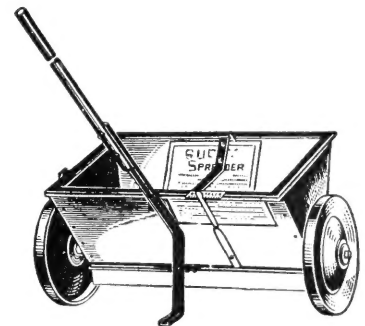
Bone Meal. A safe, effective fertilizer for all purposes. Especially good for roses, lawns, and flowering shrubs. Raw Meal: 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Enhances foliage of all plants. Lb. 7 cts.; 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.45.

Sheep Manure. One of the most widely used and safest animal manures in the growing of flowers and vegetables. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100-lb. bag \$3.00.

Brimm. (Top Grade for Potato and Special Truck Crops.) Analysis 5-10-5. Especially prepared by Swift & Co. Has become very popular in recent years. 100-lb. bag \$2.75; 5 bags, \$2.70 per bag.

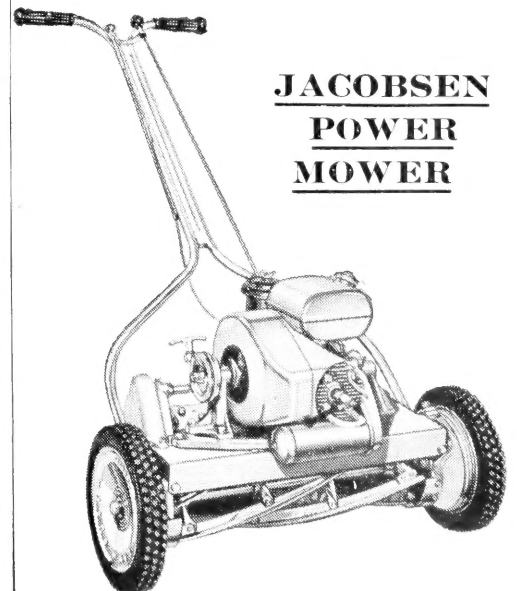
Garden (5-10-5). Also designed for gardens by various companies, from whom we acquire it. Not as highly regarded as Brimm. 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.50.



Salem Spreaders

16-inch width.....	\$7 50
20-inch width.....	11 50
30-inch width.....	17 50
36-inch width.....	32 50

JACOBSEN POWER MOWER





WETSEL'S Dependable VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. Very popular especially for canning.

Burpee's Tenderpod. A white-seeded, green-pod Bean which we added to our list last year, at the request of a number of our customers. As the name implies, it is a tenderpod Bean. Very popular among those who prefer a white Bean with green pods.

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap pods 53 days; green shell Beans 60 days. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

Streamliner. 50 days. A new variety for this section. Has enjoyed increasing popularity in other areas for several years. Flat to thick flat stringless pods. Bush medium size and prolific. Seeds medium size, oval, white.

Stringless Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, stringless.

Tendergreen Stringless. 48 days. An excellent early sort for home and market-garden use. Pods round, fleshy, stringless, with many brown seeds which are mottled with light fawn. Plants strong, upright in habit, and yield freely.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.

Topcrop. 52 days. 1950 All-America winner. An excellent early, round-podded Bean for home consumption or nearby marketing or canning. Not a good shipping Bean, as pods are too easily damaged.

WADE BUSH BEAN

All-America Gold Medal, 1952

A new green-podded snap Bean, resistant to diseases such as mosaic and powdery mildew. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, slender, with reddish brown seed. Grows taller than Tendergreen and holds its pods well off the ground. A top-quality Bean with very heavy yields. Desirable for processing as well as for market and home use. At store: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.60. Postpaid: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. 80 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.95.



BEANS, Wade

ASPARAGUS	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Mary Washington Seed. (Postpaid).....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 50
	Doz.	25	50	100
Roots. (Not postpaid).....	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$2 85
BROCCOLI	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Green Sprouting (Postpaid)....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS				
Long Island Improved. (Postpaid)	10	40	1 40	4 50

Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow, of good quality. Good for home use or shipping.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. 59 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight, round, absolutely stringless. Seeds black.

Top Notch Golden Wax. 50 days. This is a comparatively new strain of Wax Bean and generally regarded as an improvement over Rustless Golden Wax. Pods are 5 inches long, flat, straight, and yellow. White seed, brown eye.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in each. May also be planted with corn.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65 days. A profusion of round meaty pods, often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62 days. Long, brittle, stringless pods, finely flavored.

London Horticultural. 70 days. Short, straight, stringless pods. Dried Beans are fine for winter use.

Red Speckled Cut-Short. 74 days. Long, straight, 4-inch pods thick and crisp when young.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods 8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened. White seeds.

BEANS, BUSH GREEN-PODDED

If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 40 cts.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Stringless Red Valentine.....	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$1 95
Tendergreen Stringless.....	25	45	85	1 95
Streamliner.....	25	45	85	1 95
Dwarf Horticultural.....	25	45	85	1 95
Sulphur or Brimstone.....	30	55	1 05	2 05
Burpee's Tenderpod.....	30	55	1 05	2 05
Topcrop.....	30	55	1 05	2 40
All Other Varieties.....	25	40	75	1 85

BEANS, BUSH WAX

Davis White Wax Stringless....	25	45	85	1 95
Pencil-Pod Black Wax.....	25	45	85	1 95
Top Notch Golden Wax.....	30	50	95	2 25

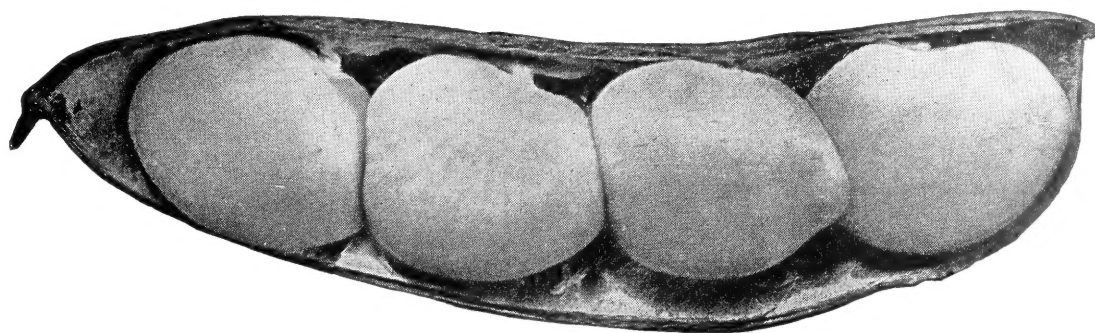
BEANS, BUSH SHELL

White Kidney.....	20	35	65	1 60
Red Kidney.....	20	35	65	1 60
Great Northern.....	20	35	65	1 60
Pinto.....	20	35	65	1 60
Navy White.....	20	35	65	1 60

BEANS, POLE or CORN FIELD

(Green Snap)				
Creaseback, White.....	25	45	85	1 95
Ideal Black Market.....	25	45	85	1 95
Kentucky Wonder, White.....	25	45	85	1 95
Kentucky Wonder, Brown.....	25	45	85	1 95
Creaseback, Striped.....	25	45	85	1 95
All Other Varieties.....	30	50	95	2 25

For Larger Quantities See Price Sheet in Front of Catalog



LIMA BEAN, Fordhook Bush

Pole Wax-Podded Beans

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat yellow, stringless pods.

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They should be sown on well-enriched land, with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant about 1½ inches deep, ½ pound to 50 feet of row.

Bush Varieties

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Produces large pods which contain 4 or more thick Beans. The dry Beans are flat, greenish white.

Cangreen. 65 days. Small-seeded, similar to Henderson's Bush in size. Retains green color to canning stage.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Thick, meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds. Both the green shell and the dry Beans are large and plump.

Fordhook Baby Lima. 70 days. Bush about 14 inches high, erect and runnerless. Dark glossy green pods 2½ inches long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for canning.

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. A popular canning variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are white.

Jackson's Wonder Bush. Medium-sized pods holding 4 or 5 thick Beans of good quality.

Pole Varieties

King of the Garden. 88 days. An improved strain of the large white Pole Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.

Red-speckled Pole. 88 days. Large flat Bean. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

Sieva or Carolina. 75 days. Popular pole Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long. Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.

Beans are the most important garden vegetables. They contain both Vitamins A and B₁, are the most nutritious and wholesome. Plant plenty of Beans.

We do not pay postage on Beans. If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: ½lb. 20 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 40 cts.

BEANS, POLE WAX	½lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$2 05
LIMA BEANS, BUSH				
Fordhook 242.....	25	45	85	2 05
Fordhook Baby.....	25	45	85	2 05
Cangreen.....	25	45	85	2 05
All Other Bush Varieties.....	25	40	75	1 80
LIMA BEANS, POLE				
Sieva or Carolina.....	25	45	85	2 05
Other Varieties.....	30	50	95	2 25
BEETS. Postpaid.				
All Varieties Table.....		Pkt. \$0 10	Oz. \$0 25	¼ lb. \$0 60
All Varieties Stock.....		10	20	40
SWISS CHARD. Postpaid.				
Both Varieties.....		10	20	50

For larger Quantities See Price Sheet in Front of Catalog.



A field in California that is under the direction of our contract grower. Here our "root" seeds such as beets and carrots are grown on a vast scale.

BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

Crimson Globe. 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.

Early Blood Turnip. 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.

Early Eclipse. 65 days. Root globular; flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.

White Sugar. 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yielder.

Vitaminized Gardens

Beets contain Vitamin B₁ health and nutrition necessity. Young Beet tops are superior to spinach and turnips for greens.

MANGEL-WURZEL or STOCK

BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Golden Tankard. Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.

Mammoth Long Red. Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. When 3 or 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

Fordhook Giant. 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crikkled leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often 2½ inches wide.

Lucullus. 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.



CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves.

Copenhagen Market. 65 days. Heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weighing 3 to 3½ pounds. Firm and tender. An early round-head variety.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid, and of good size.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color.

Jersey Queen. 64 days. Identical with Early Jersey Wakefield, except that it is wilt-resistant.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market.

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage.

Houser. 105 days. Solid, slightly flattened head.

Volga. 89 days. Dependable main-crop variety for market garden and shipping. Plant dwarf, compact, with thick outer leaves; heads globular.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Chihili. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost.

Rotenone—Best for Cabbage Worms

The best remedy or preventive known for cabbage worms is a Rotenone product—a dust preparation that contains at least .75% of Rotenone dust. This strength is considered ample. We have two brands that are very popular and effective—Blue Dragon Dust and Niagara Rotenone Dust. See prices in Insecticide section.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

For larger quantities, see price sheet in front of catalog

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
CABBAGE, EARLY VARIETIES				
Charleston Wakefield.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$1 00
Golden Acre.....	10	30	55	1 20
Jersey Queen.....	10	35	65	1 40
Copenhagen Market.....	10	25	45	1 00
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35	80
CABBAGE, LATE VARIETIES				
Danish Ballhead.....	10	30	55	1 20
Houser.....	10	30	55	1 20
Wisconsin All-Seasons.....	10	35	60	1 30
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.....	10	35	60	1 30
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35	80
CABBAGE, CHINESE CELERY				
Chihili.....	10	20	35	80
Celeriac.....	10	55	95	
CARROTS				
Scarlet Nantes.....	10	20	35	90
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35	70



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield

CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

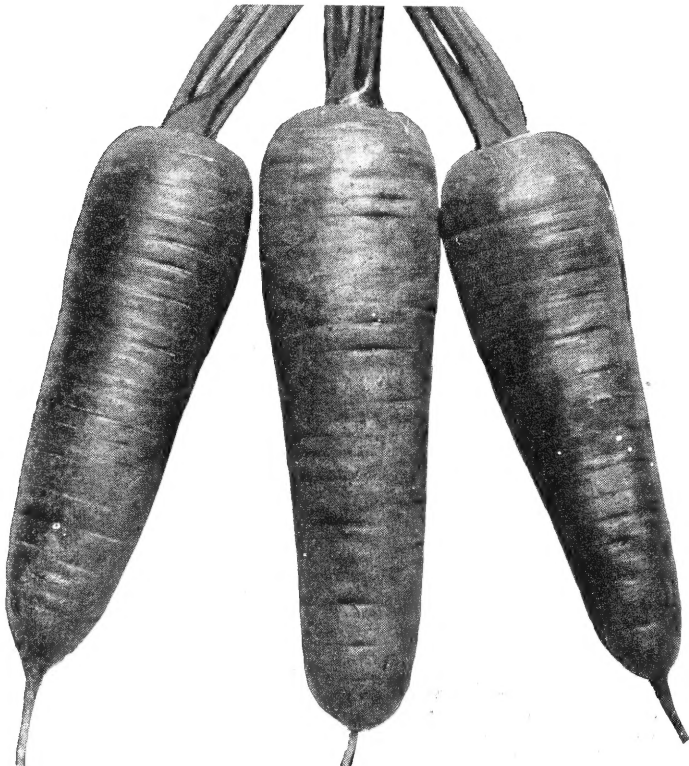
Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Imperator. 76 days. A new variety. Rich orange flesh; root 7 to 8 inches long, smooth, slender, and attractive. Especially fine for bunching.

Scarlet Nantes (Stump-rooted). 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top. Is becoming very popular.



CARROTS, Chantenay



CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads.

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with 2½ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

White Plume. 125 days. Foliage green, tinted white. 18 to 20 inches. Stalk blanches easily to nearly white.

CELERIAC

Sometimes called turnip-rooted celery. Grown for its roots only, which are used to flavor soups and salads.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and 2½ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square-ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Early Short Green (Early Frame). 58 days. Small fruits for pickling.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

National Pickling. 56 days. Fruit straight, with blunt ends, black-spined, deep green. High yielder.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

Woodruff's Hybrid. 60 to 64 days. The name is misleading, for this is not really a Hybrid strain. It is, however, a really fine Cucumber and has been very much in demand for several years. Eight to 10 inches long; small seed cavity; superior quality.

HYBRID, Early Sure Crop. A genuine Hybrid strain. See inside cover for description and prices.



CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball

COLLARDS

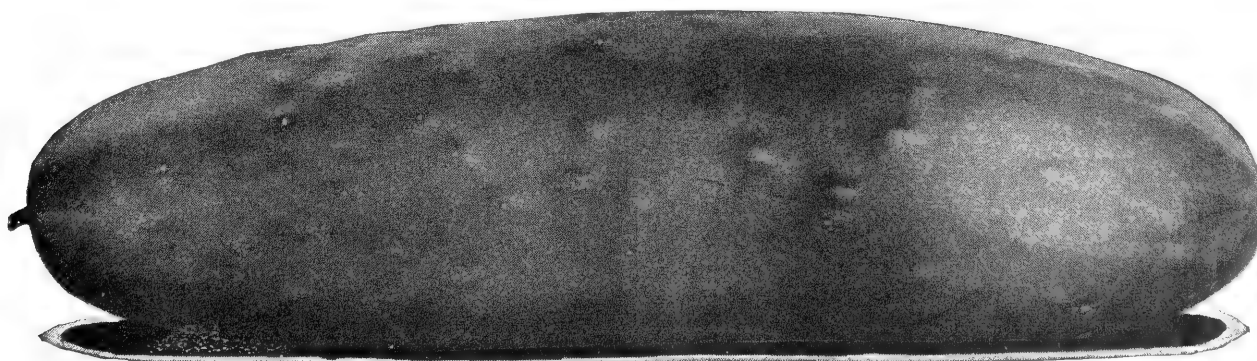
Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
CAULIFLOWER				
Early Snowball.....	\$0 15	\$0 80	\$1 50	
CELERY				
Fordhook-Emperor.....	15	60	1 10	2 40
Golden Self-blanching.....	15	60	1 10	2 40
Giant Pascal.....	15	45	80	2 00
White Plume.....	15	50	90	2 20
COLLARDS				
Georgia or Southern.....	10		25	60
CUCUMBER				
Woodruff's Hybrid.....	15	40	70	1 50
A. & C.....	10	25	40	1 00
Straight-8.....	10	25	40	1 00
National Pickling.....	10	25	35	90
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	30	75

For Larger Quantities See Price Sheet in Front of Catalog



CUCUMBER, Straight-8



WETSEL'S SWEET CORN

Hybrid and Standard Strains

SWEET OR SUGAR

Plant in well-fertilized land after it has become warm and dry in the spring. Two ounces of seed will plant 50 feet. If in rows, space the seeds 3 inches apart, with 2 feet between rows, and thin the young plants to 10 inches apart. Or plant six seeds to a hill, thin to three plants, and space the hills 2 feet apart each way.

Hybrid Strains

Iochief. 89 days. Latest All-America Sweet Corn Winner. See inside front cover for description and prices.

Ioana. 87 days. A new variety developed in Iowa and especially resistant to drought and wilt. Largely planted in the South and Southeast or wherever worms are likely to infest the crop. The 8-inch ears have 12 or 14 rows of cream-yellow kernels; an especially heavy husk protects the ear from birds and worms. Popular with canners and market gardeners, and highly recommended.

Country Gentleman. 90 days. A fine variety with ears 6½ to 7 inches long; slender white kernels set irregularly instead of in rows. The seed we offer is produced from carefully bred selected strains.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels.

Golden Cross Bantam. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam.

Tendermost. 83 days. One of the newest hybrid Sweet Corns. Giant kernels and delightfully tender hulls. Ears large, averaging about 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows. Resists smut and worms.

Standard Strains

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens.

Golden Bantam (8-rowed). About 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, with 8 rows of kernels of high flavor and sweetness. No flag leaves. Stalk 5½ to 6 feet. An excellent and well-known strain. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20. (We also have the 12-rowed Golden Bantam. Ears are, of course, larger and later in maturity.)

Graham 8-Row (Old Maid's Delight). 93 days. Long slim ear; cob very small. Retains tenderness longer than most Sweet Corns. White kernels. Very popular in this area. Supply very short.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels.

Pop Corn (Seed)

White Rice. Excellent popping quality. A good producer. Very popular for general use.

South American Yellow. Large, puffy, white. Very fine, large ears.

South American Hybrid. The leading hybrid Pop Corn.

DANDELION

For healthful greens or salad. Sow outdoors; thin to 4 inches.

DILL

The herb long used to make dill pickles. Sow seed in the open ground and thin to a foot apart each way. The whole plant is generally used in the pickle brine.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

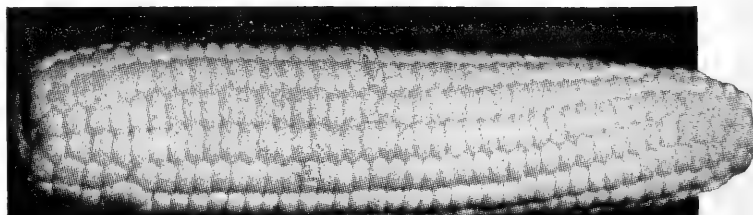
Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant.

If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 40 cts.

	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
CORN, SWEET, HYBRID				
Iochief.....	\$0 35	\$0 60	\$1 05	\$2 50
Ioana.....	30	55	95	2 25
Country Gentleman.....	35	60	1 05	2 50
Stowell's Evergreen.....	35	60	1 05	2 50
Golden Cross Bantam.....	25	50	90	2 10
Tendermost.....	30	55	1 00	2 25
CORN, SWEET, Standard				
Extra Early Adams.....	15	25	45	1 00
Trucker's Favorite.....	15	25	45	1 00
Graham 8-Row.....	25	40	75	1 80
All Other Varieties.....	20	35	65	1 50
POP CORN				
White Rice.....	20	35	65	1 50
South American Yellow.....	20	35	65	1 50
South American Hybrid.....	40	75	1 40	3 25

	Pkt.	½ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
DANDELION. Postpaid.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	
DILL. Postpaid.....	10		25	
EGG PLANT				
Black Beauty. Postpaid.....	15	35	60	1 80

For Larger Quantities See Price Sheet in Front of Catalog



SWEET CORN, Iochief



ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs.

Green Curled. 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.

White Curled. 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

KALE or BORECOLE

May be sown from May to September and is not harmed by cold weather. Plants should be about 18 inches apart, in rows 2½ feet apart. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Blue Curled Scotch. 55 days. Heavily curled, bluish green foliage with short stems, causing it to lie on the ground. Seldom winter-kills unless temperature goes below zero.

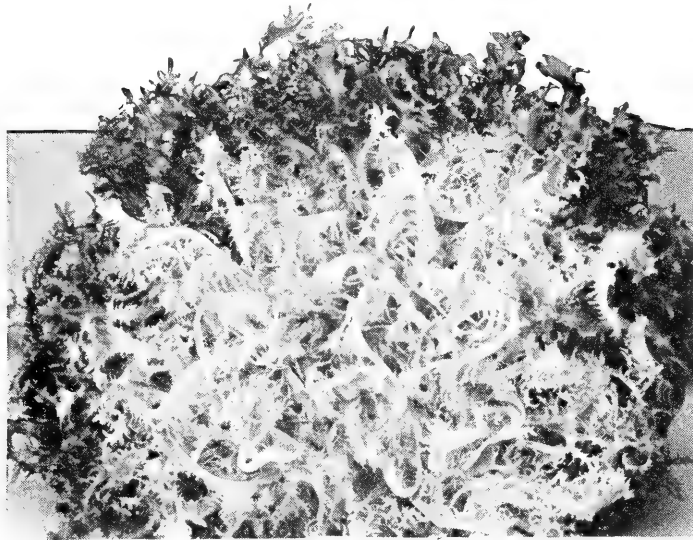
Early Curled Siberian. 55 days. Dwarf, spreading plant that grows rapidly and hence matures early. Large green leaves, curled at ends. Extremely hardy.

Spring Kale. Spring and summer. Plants tall and erect; leaves plain. Grows rapidly, producing quick greens.

KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh.



ENDIVE, Green Curled

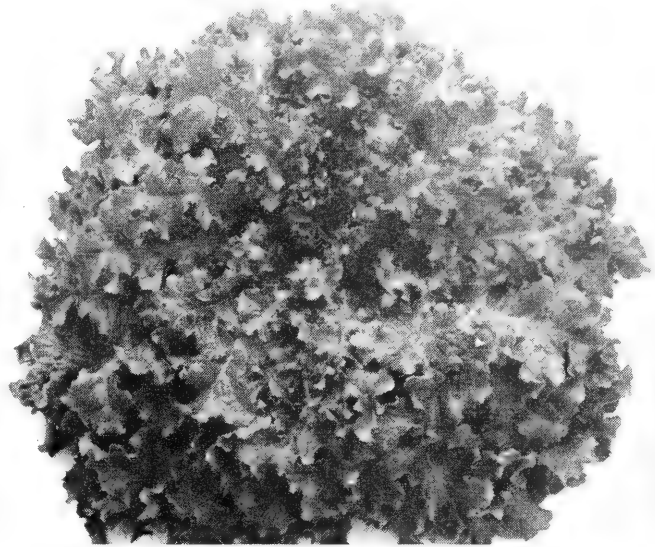
All Seed on This Page Postpaid

For Larger Quantities See Price Sheet in front of Catalog

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
ENDIVE				
Broad-leaved Batavian.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 30	\$0 80
White Curled.....	10	20	30	70
Green Curled.....	10	20	30	70
KALE				
Blue Curled Scotch.....	10		25	65
Early Curled Siberian.....	10		25	60
Spring Kale.....	10		20	40
KOHLRABI				
Early White Vienna.....	15	35	60	1 30
LETTUCE				
Crisp-As-Ice.....	15	30	45	1 25
Great Lakes.....	15	40	70	1 80
Iceberg.....	15	30	45	1 25
Imperial 44.....	15	30	45	1 25
Oakleaf.....	15	30	45	1 25
New York or Wonderful.....	15	35	60	1 30
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35	80
ROMAINE or COS LETTUCE				
Hick's Hardy White Winter.....	10	20	35	80

LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.



LETTUCE, Salad Bowl

SALAD BOWL LETTUCE

All-America Winner, 1952

Salad Bowl is well named, for a head fills a salad bowl with a perfect rosette of rich green, very decorative leaves. A loose-leaf variety, the prettiest of them all—seems to stand sun much better than Oakleaf. A faster and larger grower, much slower to bolt and of extremely high quality. Leaves are short and closely set, wavy and notched, holding their quality, tenderness and fine texture over a long period. This attractive novelty is excellent for home gardens and may be packaged for fancy market trade. Somewhat similar appearance to endive or escarolle. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.30, postpaid.

Head Varieties

Big Boston. 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.

Crisp-As-Ice. 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid.

Great Lakes. 82 days. Firm heads with large leaves and heavy mid-ribs. Withstands heat and sun, is slow to go to seed and very resistant to tip-burn. Also fine for cool weather.

Iceberg. 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer.

Imperial 44. 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves.

Improved Hanson. 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.

New York No. 12 (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, and well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily.

Oakleaf. 45 days. A beautiful golden green Lettuce of fine form and valuable because it is remarkably slow to shoot to seed. Makes attractive loose-leaf heads during the hottest summer weather; no other variety grows so well at that time of the year. Leaves are broad, deeply lobed like an oak leaf; thick, succulent and tender.

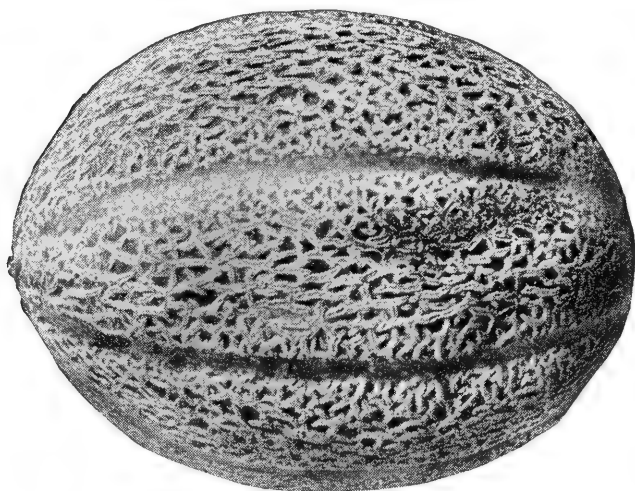
Prize Head. 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones tinged red, inside ones, green.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.

Early Curled Simpson. 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.



MUSKMELON, Rocky Ford

MUSKMELON

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Cassaba. Hybrid strain. Full size in 120 days. Fruit globular and large 6 to 8 in. Skin yellow and tough. Flesh thick, white, juicy and sweet.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Large Hackensack. 88 days. Thick green flesh. Fruit large, round, slightly flattened at the ends.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed cavity.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

Muskmelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
MUSKMELON			
Hearts of Gold	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$0 85
Gold-lined Rocky Ford	15	30	80
Rocky Ford (Green Fleshed)	15	35	85
Pink Pearl	15	40	95
Cassaba (Hybrid)	15	50	1 15
All Other Varieties	10	30	80
MUSTARD			
Giant Southern Curled	10	25	50
Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach	10	20	45
ONION SEED			
Silverskin	15	60	1 60
Sweet Spanish	15	60	1 60
All Other Varieties	15	55	1 35
ONION SETS			
Bottle or Jug	\$0 17	\$0 65	\$4 10
Ebenezer	17	65	4 10
Red Wethersfield	17	65	4 10
Silverskin	17	65	4 10
Yellow Globe Danvers	17	65	4 10
Potato or Hill set	Market prices		

Onion Sets shipped at buyer's risk. For postage and handling add for the first pound 25 cts. and 5 cts. for each additional pound.

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart.

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home gardens.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Coppery yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured.

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.



ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers



PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Bush Varieties

AA-15. 56 days. A new early sweet type of Pea, which is replacing Alaska in many sections. Regarded as superior in quality. Vine 28 inches high, slender, slightly yellow-green. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, light green, slender and straight. Seed wrinkled.

American Wonder. 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.

Blue Bantam. 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.

Early Alaska. Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.

Early Bird. 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.

Laxton's Progress. 64 days. Vines $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.

Little Gem or Marvel. 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.

Pole Varieties

Telephone. 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green, wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.

Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas. Excellent for the home garden.

Blackeye Peas For Table Use

Ramshorn Black Eye. Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant.



Freezing Pea

FREEZONIAN. 63 days. An All-America Winner. Especially recommended for deep freezing at harvest time, for later use, but is also suitable for immediate cooking. Pod about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green and blunt. Seed is large and wrinkled. Vine 30 inches high and heavy. Plant is wilt resistant. At store: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Post-paid: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.20.

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
OKRA. Postpaid				
Dwarf Green.....	\$0 10		\$0 25	\$0 50
PARSLEY. Postpaid				
Both Varieties.....	15	\$0 20	35	80
PARSNIP. Postpaid				
Hollow-Crown.....	15	20	35	80
<i>If Peas are ordered by mail, add 20 cts. for first pound and 4 cts. for each additional pound</i>				
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
PEAS, Bush				
Alaska.....	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$0 65	\$1 35
American Wonder.....	20	40	75	1 65
Dwarf Gray Sugar.....	20	40	75	1 65
AA-15.....	20	40	75	1 65
All Other Bush Varieties.....	20	35	65	1 35
PEAS, Pole				
Both Varieties.....	20	40	75	1 65
PEAS, Black Eye.....		35		1 40



PARSLEY, Moss Curled



RADISHES

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

Bull Nose. 57 days. A standard variety for home or market. Early and very hardy. Green fruits turning scarlet, prolifically produced.

California Wonder. 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.

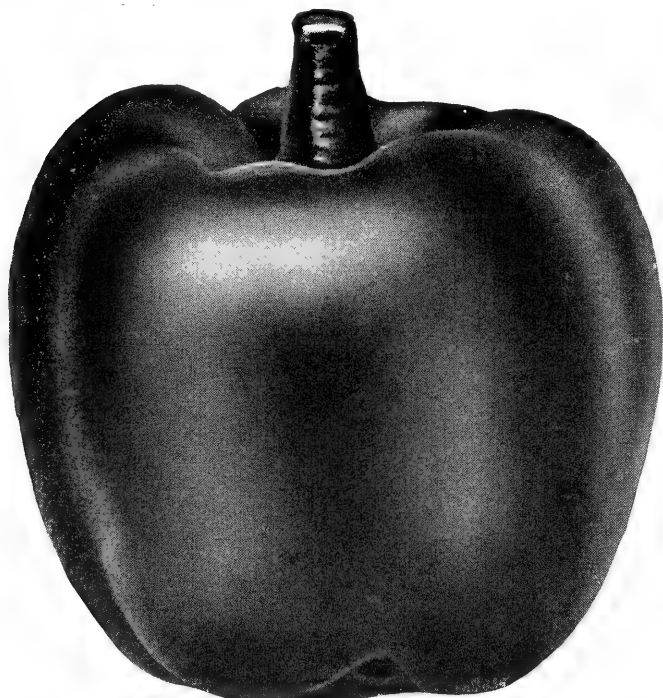
Chinese Giant. 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.

Long Red Cayenne. 120 days. A hot variety, Long, slender, pointed and twisted fruits, changing in color from deep green to bright red.

Pimiento (Perfection). 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.

Ruby King. 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.

Sweet Mountain. 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.



PEPPER, California Wonder

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

Cushaw, Green-striped. 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.

Cushaw, White. 112 days. Similar to the preceding but skin pure white. Fruit slightly smaller and with shorter neck.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese). 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.

King of the Mammoths. 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.

Little Sugar (New England Pie). 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet, dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. 110 days. Bell-shaped fruit, with white skin striped green, and creamy white flesh.

Virginia Mammoth. 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

Cherry Belle. See inside cover.

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.

Crimson Giant. 25 days. Extra-large, globe-shaped Radish 1 to 1½ inches thick, deep crimson outside, with firm white flesh.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.

Long Bright Scarlet. 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.

Long White Icicle. 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.

Round Black Spanish. 60 days. Another winter variety. Roots 2 to 3 inches thick, with black skin and pure white flesh.

Saxa. 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.

Sparkler, White Tip. 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.

White Strasburg. 40 days. Roots about 1½ inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth, pure-white skin. Stays tender a long time.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

Victoria. Standard, very thrifty variety with straight stalks of splendid quality. **SEED.** Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 25 cts.; oz. 80 cts., postpaid. **ROOTS,** 3 for 70 cts.; \$2.50 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid				
PEPPER	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
California Wonder.....	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$0 95	\$2 25
Chinese Giant.....	15	50	95	2 25
Pimiento.....	15	50	95	2 25
Bull Nose.....	15	50	95	2 25
All Other Varieties.....	15	35	70	1 95
PUMPKIN				
King of the Mammoths.....	10		25	60
Virginia Mammoth.....	10		25	60
Little Sugar (Pie).....	10		25	60
All Other Varieties.....	10		20	50
RADISH				
China Rose Winter.....	10		20	50
Round Black Spanish.....	10		20	50
White Strasburg.....	10		20	50
All Other Varieties.....	10		15	60



SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Bloomsdale Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Winter Squash

Banana. 110 days. Fruits 2½ feet long and 6 inches across. Shell gray-green; flesh yellow, with small seed-cavity.

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in mid-summer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

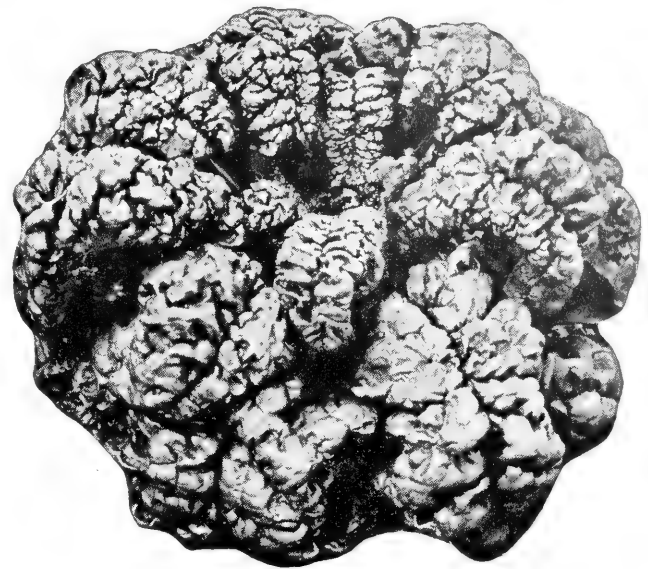
Purple-top Strap-Leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



SPINACH, Bloomsdale Long-standing

BUG-GETA

Pellets

KILL

*Snails, Slugs, Cutworms, Earwigs,
Strawberry Root Weevil.*

- A balanced bait in handy pellet form.
- Bug-Geta pellets attracts snails and slugs . . . then kills them.
- Bug-Geta pellets are easy to use! Clean to handle.
- Bug-Geta pellets give you more even garden coverage, better protection—make it easier to bait hard-to-reach places. They last longer! They don't sift down or wash down into soil.

Price at Store: 2 lbs. 98 cts.; covers 1200 square feet. By mail up to 150 miles, \$1.25.



UCONN SQUASH

A bush Table Queen type with important plant structure characteristics, Uconn was developed by Lawrence C. Curtis. Boasts the unique attainment of having been awarded more points than any vegetable so far tested in the All-America Trials. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.20, postpaid.**

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
SALSIFY				
Mammoth Sandwich Is.	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$1 45
SPINACH				
All Varieties.	10		20	45
SQUASH				
Hubbard.	10		25	60
All Other Varieties.	10		20	50
TURNIPS				
All Varieties.	10		25	60



TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

HYBRID TOMATO SEED

Hybrid Tomatoes are becoming more numerous and have already acquired considerable popularity. They possess greater vitality and are therefore more resistant to blight and other diseases. This factor also provides better quality fruit. We have:

Stokescross No. 4. (F-2). This is second-generation seed—said to be not quite so good as first generation but plenty good enough. See inside front cover for description and price.

Burpee's Big Boy. (F-1). More expensive than F-2. Pkt. (30 seeds) 35 cts.

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem.

Break o'Day, Certified. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use.

Clinton Hybrid. Midseason, very productive. True first generation Hybrid. Plants are large, vigorous, with dense foliage which protects fruits from sun-scald. Fruit large. Will outyield most open-pollinated. 30 seeds for 35 cts.

Early Detroit. 82 days. Fruit nearly globe-shaped, firm, purplish pink. Vigorous, productive vines.

Golden Jubilee. 72 days. Fruits bright orange-yellow, globular, thick-walled. Shape and quality excellent. Mild flavor; makes delicious juice.

John Baer. 73 days. Bright red, smooth, even-ripening fruit. Heavy yielder and extra early.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use.

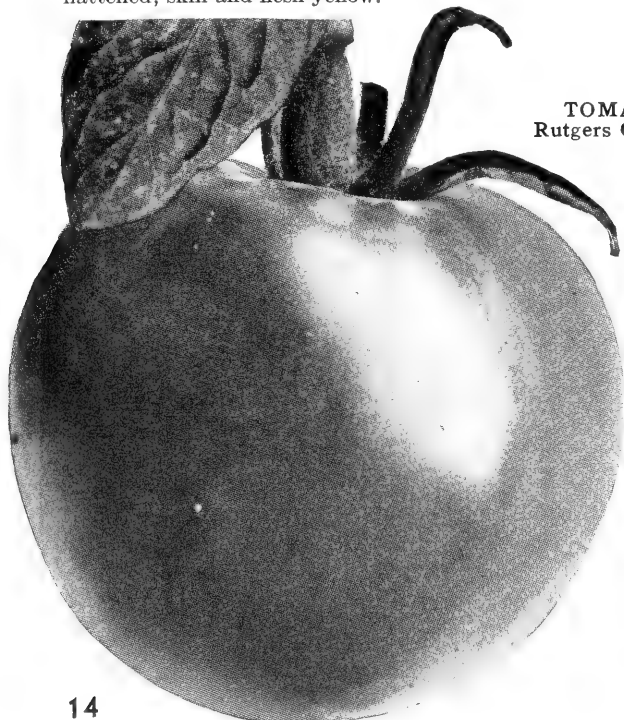
Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. 73 days. A recent disease-resistant introduction. Fruit large, smooth, almost round, and carrying the bright scarlet color clear to the stem end. Flesh deep red, with few seeds and no core.

Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning.

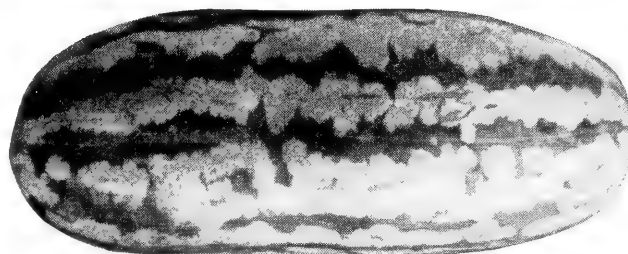
Southland. About 75 days. Similar in appearance and other characteristics to Marglobe and Rutgers. Its chief virtue is that it has proved to be almost entirely immune to blight, after years of breeding and testing.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow.



TOMATO,
Rutgers Certified



WATERMELON, Congo

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Blacklee. 90 days. A new variety bred for wilt-resistance. Long, oval in shape; dark green rind. Crisp, sweet flesh, brilliant red with few black seeds. Average weight is 35 pounds but specimens sometimes weigh 50 to 60 pounds. Fine texture, free from stringiness. Excellent shipper and keeper.

Congo. A new variety developed in 1947 at Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory of U.S.D.A. at Charleston, S. C. Bred mainly for shipping and resistance to anthracnose. The only variety known to fully resist this disease. Resembles Garrison in size and shape, with equal quality and somewhat darker color.

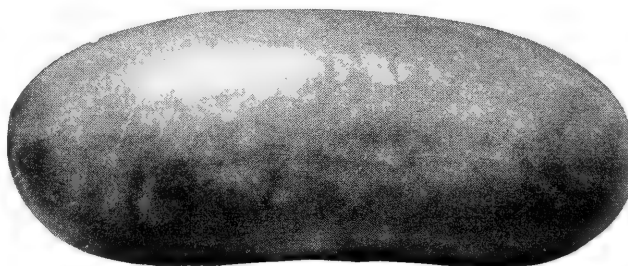
Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh, firm and juicy. Excellent for home and market.

Florida Giant (Cannon Ball). 90 days. Vigorous, very productive vines with nearly round, dark green fruits, averaging 40 pounds each. Flesh is red, firm, and of excellent quality. Ships well. Like Blacklee, it is comparatively new and has become very popular in the last couple of years.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.



WATERMELON, Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

TOMATO	Pkt.	1/2oz.	Oz.	1/4lb.
Golden Jubilee	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$0 90	
Yellow Ponderosa	15	50	90	
Oxheart	15	85	1 50	\$5 00
Southland	15	65	1 00	3 50
Beefsteak	15	45	75	2 75
Ponderosa (Pink)	15	45	80	2 75
June Pink	15	40	75	2 70
Rutgers Certified	15	35	60	1 90
John Baer	15	40	75	2 70
Early Detroit	15	40	75	2 70
Break o'Day	15	40	75	2 70
Marglobe Certified	15	45	80	2 75
All Other Varieties	15	30	55	1 75
WATERMELON				
Congo	10		45	1 70
Tom Watson	10		30	85
Garrison	10		35	1 05
Blacklee	10		25	70
Dixie Queen	10		25	70
All Other Varieties	10		30	85



SEED POTATOES MAINE-GROWN (CERTIFIED)

Maine-grown Seed Potatoes are now almost universally used in this area. Only a very few planters use locally grown Potatoes for seed. Results over many years have demonstrated that it pays to buy either Certified or Select Maine stock each year. The net difference in cost is small when compared with average results. Frequently it means the difference between a good crop and total failure.

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

Katahdin. This comparatively new variety has gained wide popularity in recent years. A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought. It is without a doubt the best cooking Potato on the market.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

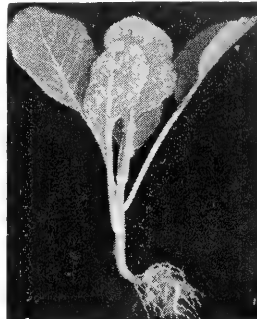
Sebago. A new blight-resistant Potato originated by the Maine Experiment Station, from a cross between Chippewa and Katahdin. It is a late-maturing variety comparable to Green Mountain in both quality and yield.

Kennebec. A new variety that is gaining friends. Like Sebago and other new sorts, it was developed to resist blight and other diseases that have retarded growth and yield of Potatoes in recent years.



Having Certified Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes on hand when they are needed is not left to chance. They must be contracted for well in advance of our needs, involving a price risk, and transported at the risk of freezing and other damage. The accompanying photograph shows a car which has traveled almost 1000 miles to reach our warehouse. The freight charges and bags alone account for a large part of the selling price.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS



BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

Available as Weather Conditions Dictate.

	At Store	Postpaid
50 Plants.....	\$0 25	\$0 40
100 Plants.....	45	65
200 Plants.....	85	1 10
500 Plants.....	2 00	2 30
1000 Plants.....	3 80	4 30

Shipped Only at Buyer's Risk

Southern-grown frost-proof Cabbage plants are far superior to hotbed or coldframe plants for early planting, and cost less than one-half as much. *Home-Grown in Season*

Cabbage and Tomato. Sold only at our store, at market prices.

Bermuda Onion Plants

	At Store	Postpaid
1 Bunch.....	\$0 25	\$0 35
2 Bunches.....	45	55
10 Bunches.....	1 00	1 30
20 Bunches.....	1 90	2 25

These hardy plants will save time for you in the garden. Set them out early in the spring, 4 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. By ordering early you will be sure to have the plants before warm weather. Each bunch is sold to us for 100 plants but count is not guaranteed.

(Safe delivery of plants by mail not guaranteed.)



Germaco Hotkaps

Help you have SURE CROPS 3 weeks earlier

Mature your crops two to three weeks earlier. Get premium prices and bigger yields by protecting your plants with HOTKAPS, patented wax paper cones—miniature hothouses—that keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant, promoting sturdy growth.

Protect crops. Save work and worry.

Millions of HOTKAPS are used every season. Inexpensive to buy. One man can set out 2000 or more per day.

	At Store	Ppd. 2nd Zone	Ppd. 3rd Zone
Roll of 1000 Kaps.....	\$17 35	\$18 32	\$18 68
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	5 95	6 41	6 47
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	3 19	3 44	3 54
Bundle of 25 Kaps.....	85	1 09	1 12

POTATOES, Certified Stock.

All Potatoes F.O.B. here.

Price subject to market changes.

Chippewa.....	
Green Mountain.....	
Irish Cobbler.....	
Katahdin.....	
Red Bliss (Six Weeks).....	
Sebago.....	
Kennebec.....	

ASK FOR PRICES

As usual, the Potato market did not warrant the inclusion of prices at the time of going to press. It changes frequently—sometimes once or twice a week.

POTATOES, Select Stock

POTATOES, No. 2 Certified.

Irish Cobbler	}
Green Mountain	
Katahdin	

At market price, if available



Outstanding Annual Flowers



MARIGOLD, Glitters



Marigold, Glitters



A chrysanthemum-flowered beauty with large, double, clear yellow flowers. The outer petals are fringed. A tall, bushy plant 2½ to 4 feet high, with long cutting stems. The dark green foliage makes a rich background for the 3 to 4-inch flowers. Winner of a Bronze Medal from All-America Seed Selections for 1951. Pkt. 20 cts.

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors. Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French, Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Glow. Dwarf double French variety of deep scarlet. Plant grows about 10 inches high, with a spread of 18 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

SNAPDRAGON

Tetra. The largest-flowered type, often ruffled. Combines many beautiful colors. Long spikes for cutting. Pkt. 25 cts.

LARKSPUR

Regal. Huge double florets in long, full spikes. Very vigorous and early. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type; long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 15 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. Fully double flowers of clear lilac on spikes ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 15 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Golden Gleam. Very similar to Scarlet Gleam, except that it is yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.

Special Mix. A good mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting, Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bonemeal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like Chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

Ballet. Very double, with full crested center. A wide mixture of colors. Very early; fine for cutting. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms; mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.



ASTER, Giants of California, Improved



Outstanding Annual Flowers



TITHONIA

Torch. All-America Winner for 1951. Created much interest and favorable comment wherever grown. Was center of attraction at Flower Show of Federated Garden Clubs at Staunton in September. Produces a single flower, 3 to 4 inches across, of fiery scarlet. Above photograph shows its vigorous growth and prolific flowering. Pkt. 25 cts.

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall.

Glamour Girl. Luscious salmon-rose delicately veined brown, with a creamy throat. Huge ruffled flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Setting Sun. Brilliant rose with dark checkered center. Heavily fringed flowers on compact, 12-inch plants. Pkt. 25 cts.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fire Chief. The All-America Winner for 1950. Although it did not fully live up to advance claims, it is a very beautiful shade of red. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free bloomers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled blush-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

Du Pont Floral Dust

For the control of many insects and diseases of flowers. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects, and sulphur and Fermate for control of diseases. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



Du Pont Vegetable Garden Dust

A combination product which controls most common garden insects and diseases at the same time. Contains methoxychlor, deadly to most sucking and chewing insects; rotenone, another basic insecticide which controls many insects; Parzate, a fungicide for controlling many fungous diseases on vegetables. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



HUMAGRO

(Formerly Humex)

Just what the name implies—a humus substance made from organic matter. No filler has been added. Contains nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, with trace elements of 20 minerals that promote luxuriant plant growth. Since no chemicals have been added, no claim is made about their respective percentages.

As is the case with all humus substances Humagro retains moisture and mellows or loosens the soil, preventing it from hardening. Makes an excellent mulch for roses, African violets, in fact, for any plant—flower, vegetable, shrub or lawn. Especially good for potting or re-potting house or outdoor plants. In fact, this is just what flower fanciers have long desired. 2½ lbs. 41 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.08, not postpaid. 2½ lbs. 63 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.49, postpaid.

PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet high. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 15 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2½-foot plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 15 cts.



ZINNIA,
Dahlia-flowered



General List of Annuals

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

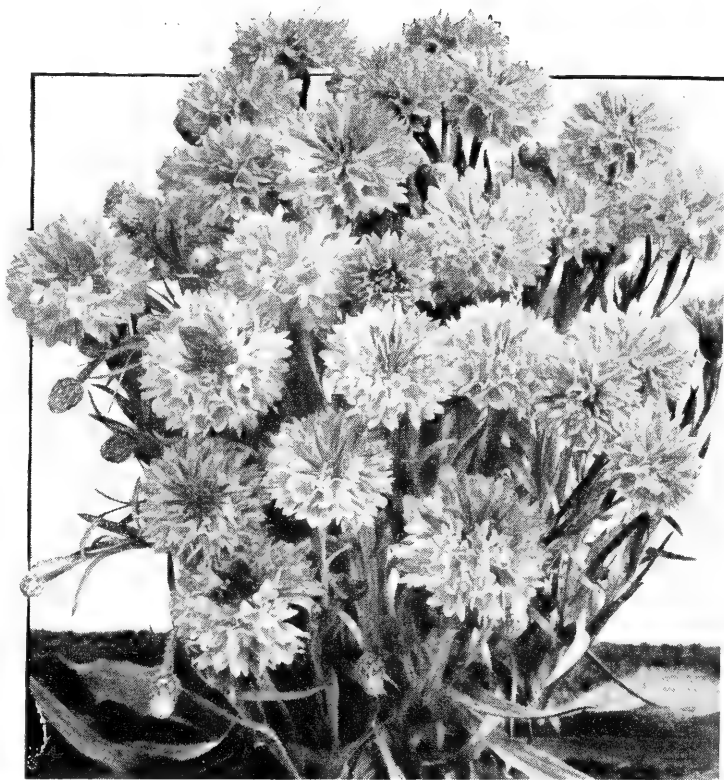
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED

- African Daisy (Arctotis).** Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture.
- Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap.** A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun or half-shade.
- A., Blue Perfection.** Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.
- Alyssum, Sweet.** Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.
- A., Violet Queen.** Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.
- Bachelor's Button (Centaurea).** Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.
- Balsam, Rose-flowered.** Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.
- Calendula, Orange Shaggy.** Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.
- C., Double Varieties, Mixed.** Shades of yellow and orange.
- Calliopsis bicolor.** A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.
- Candytuft (Iberis).** Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.
- C., Mixed Varieties.** Rose, pink, lilac shades.
- Canterbury Bells, Annual.** Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.
- Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved.** A fine strain, spicily fragrant. Mixed colors.
- Castor Bean (Ricinus).** Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.
- Centaurea, Jubilee Gem.** Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant; fine for edging. Foliage bright green.
- Chrysanthemum, Annual.** Double varieties, mixed.
- Clarkia elegans.** Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade.
- Cleome (Spider Plant), Pink Queen.** Large flower head of clear pink. 4 ft.
- Cockscomb (Celosia cristata).** Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.
- Coleus, Choice Mixed.** Showy foliage plant. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Cosmos, Crested.** Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double; mixed colors. 2½ ft.
- C., Mammoth-flowering.** Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.
- C., Orange Flare.** Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.

Let the flowers in your garden symbolize our way of life. Keep 'em blooming!



POPPY, Single Shirley



CENTAUREA, Jubilee Gem

- Dianthus, Double, Mixed.** Chinese Pink. Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.
- Dusty Miller (Centaurea).** White-foliaged plant for edging.
- Forget-me-not (Myosotis).** Favorite blue-flowered plant; fine for use as a ground-cover
- Four o'clock (Marvel of Peru).** Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.
- Gaillardia picta.** Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.
- Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered.** Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.
- Gypsophila, (Baby's-Breath), London Market Improved.** Large pure white flowers.
- Heliotrope (Cherry Pie).** Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.
- Lobelia gracilis.** Trailing plant with light blue flowers.
- Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed.** Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.
- Poppy, Single American Legion.** Orange-scarlet, on long stems.
- P., Double Shirley.** Mixed colors. 2½ ft.
- P., Single Shirley.** Mixed colors; large, silky petals.
- Portulaca, Mixed (Sun-Plant).** Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.
- Salpiglossis, Mixed (Painted-tongue).** Gay funnel-shaped flowers striped with gold, rose, scarlet and white. Plant in full sun. 2 ft.
- Salvia, Scarlet.** Looks well when planted in front of masses of dark foliage. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia).** Showy foliage plant with masses of green leaves striped with white.
- Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks.** Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors.
- Strawflower.** Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.
- Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed.** Good bedding plant 1½ ft. Pkt. 15 cts.



Fulton's PlanTabbs provide rich, balanced, complete food stimulating Vitamin B in odorless, convenient tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. Will largely increase the yield from vegetable gardens. Box of 10 tablets 10 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50, post-paid.

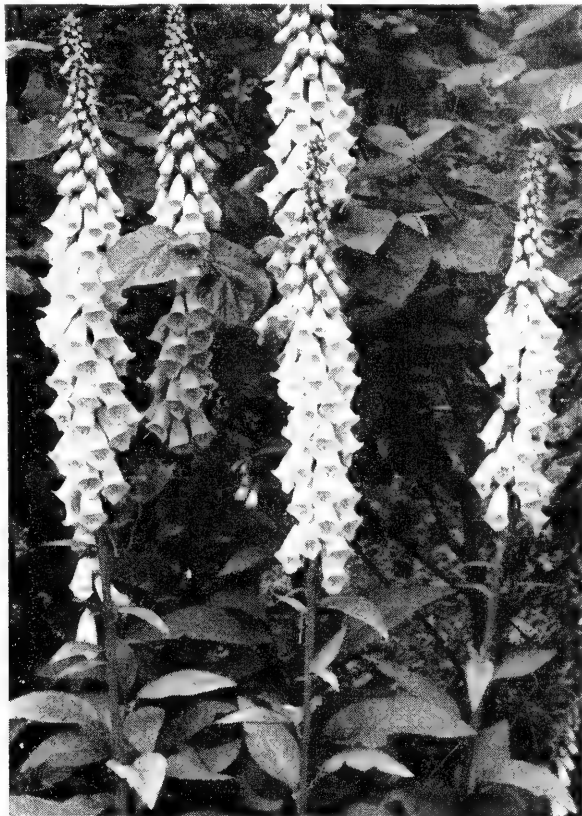


Select Perennial Flower Seed

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED

Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



FOXGLOVE, (*Digitalis*)

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.

Alyssum, Gold Dust. Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.

Anemone, St. Brigid (Windflower). Double; mixed colors.

Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress). White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden. Pkt. 15 cts.

Candytuft, Queen of Italy. Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage.

Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer). Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.

Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture. A well-known strain.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.

Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain. Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

D., Mixed Hybrids. Fine for the back of the border. Pkt. 15 cts.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.

Geum, Lady Stratheden. Large, double golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft.

G., Mrs. Bradshaw. Scarlet. 1½ ft.

Gypsophila paniculata. Double white flowers. 3½ ft.

Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed. A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.

H., Single Mixed. A good mixture of colors.

Lupines, Mixed. Graceful spikes of blue and pink flowers. They grow best in rich soil without any lime.

Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress. Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

Mignonette (Reseda). Very fragrant; special mixture.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa). Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.

Nierembergia, Purple Robe. Very fine for edging and rock-gardens.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist). Double, blue and white blooms; feathery foliage.

Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum). Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.

Phlox decussata. Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.

Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale). Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew). Single and double varieties in mixed colors. In May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.

Shasta Daisy, Conqueror. Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.

Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed. Many colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

SEEDS OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Balloon Vine. A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.

Canary-bird Vine. Small, fringed bright yellow blooms.

Cathedral Bells (Cobaea; Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.

Cypress Vine. Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.

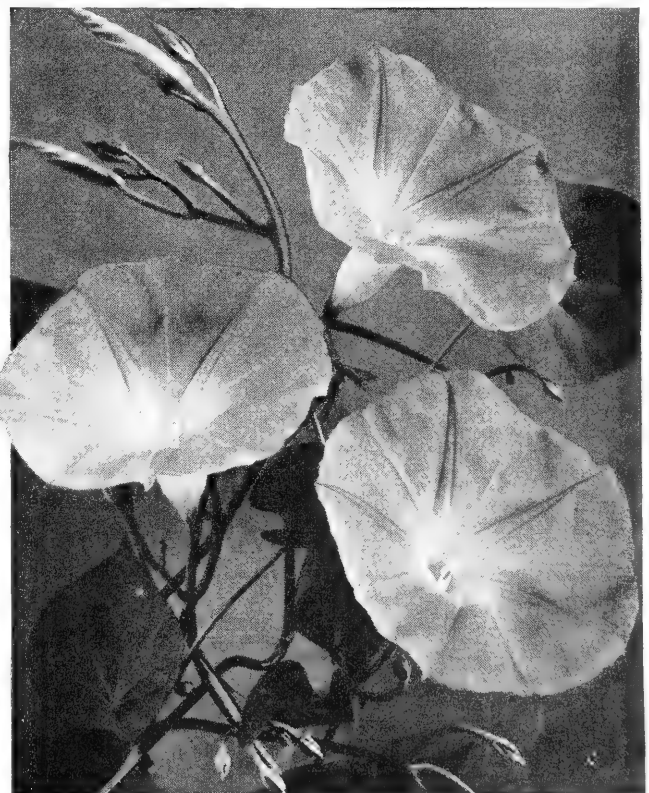
Kudzu Vine. Rosy purple flowers in August. Large foliage.

Morning-glory, Heavenly Blue. Shining sky-blue flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.

M., Imperial. Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.

Scarlet Runner Bean. Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.



MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue



Wetsel's Roses and Shrubs

Ready About April 1

If Ordered By Mail, Add for Postage and Packing: 35 cts. each; 2 plants 50 cts.; 3 plants 55 cts.; 5 plants 60 cts.



ROSE, Peace

Three All-America Roses

We are featuring in color on the inside back cover the three All-America Rose Selections for 1952—FRED HOWARD, HELEN TRAUBEL and VOGUE. Look them over before making up your order.

Patented Roses (Gold Wrapped)

Following Varieties: \$2.20 each;
3 for \$5.80; 5 for \$9.40

MONTHLY BLOOMING

Capistrano. Cherry-red to pink.
Eclipse. Yellow.
New Yorker. Velvety scarlet.
Peace. Cream and pink.
San Fernando. Scarlet.
Tallyho. Pink.

CLIMBING

Aloha. Pink climber.
Cl. Peace. Climbing form of Peace with same excellent flowers of soft yellow, tinted pink.

Following Varieties: \$1.95 each; 5 for \$9.25

MONTHLY BLOOMING

American Flagship. Crimson-red, shaded oxblood.
Crimson Glory. Deep, vivid crimson.
Grande Duchesse Charlotte. Red.
Masquerade. Red and pink.
Mirandy. Red.
Rex Anderson. Soft ivory-white.

CLIMBING

Golden Climber. Vigorous; lovely yellow.

Three New Duoseal No. 1 Roses

These are not newly developed Roses but are being added to our list this year because of their quality and beauty.

Caledonia. White.
Crimson King. Red.
The Doctor. Pink.

\$1.25 each; 5 for \$5.80

Duoseal No. 1 Select Roses

Following Varieties: \$1.25 each; 5 for \$5.80

MONTHLY BLOOMING

Ami Quinard. Dark red, bordering on black.
Betty Uprichard. Variegated pink.
Edith Nellie Perkins. Pink.
Editor McFarland. Rich pink.
E. G. Hill. Dazzling scarlet.
Etoile de Hollande. Red.
Golden Charm. Golden yellow.
Joanna Hill. Yellow.
K. A. Viktoria. White tinged with cream.
Margaret McGredy. Red.
McGredy's Scarlet. Rich, deep red.
Pink Radiance. Standard pink.
Poinsettia. Bright, unfading scarlet.
President Herbert Hoover. Two-toned.
Red Radiance. Fascinating red.
Soeur Therese. Top-ranking yellow; semi-hardy.
Talisman. Two-toned flame-yellow.

CLIMBING

Blaze. Scarlet.
Cl. Golden Charm. Yellow.
Cl. President Hoover. Two-toned pink and pale yellow.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Intense scarlet. Blooms for weeks.
Pink Radiance. Pink.



Tri-Ogen Rose Food

A Rose Food made from organic (long-lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains 5 units of nitrogen to give healthy green foliage; 10 units of phosphorus for sturdy plants and roots; and 5 units of potash for bigger and better flowers. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.



ROSE GARDEN



Wetsel's Choice Bulbs and Plants

We Do Not Prepay Postage or Express Charges



DAHLIA, Jersey's Beauty

DAHLIAS

Special Dahlia Mixture

Six outstanding varieties, wrapped to preserve bulb, in lithographed carton. Sold like "hot cakes" last year. **At store \$1.20; postpaid \$1.35.**

- Avalon.** One of the finest of all clear yellow Dahlias. Blossoms 7 to 9 in. across, 4 to 5 in. deep. Strong and vigorous plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.
- Jersey's Beauty.** Clear pink; long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
- Kentucky.** Nice pink blended with yellow and gold. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
- La Cross Betty.** Deep purple. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
- Marshall's Pink.** Perfectly formed bright pink blooms without shading. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
- Mrs. Warner.** One of the most vigorous and profuse bright lilac-rose blossoms. Extra large size and perfect form. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
- Red Jersey.** Has same habit as Jersey's Beauty. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
- Sir Lancelot.** Garnet-rose shaded with purple making it one of the unusual colors, often compared with those found in Persian rugs. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
- Thomas A. Edison.** Deep royal purple; grand and striking. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
- Watching Giant.** Easy to grow and always admired. Deep amber-yellow flowers attractively suffused with bright cadmium. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
- White King.** A good white decorative Dahlia of large size on strong stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

CACTUS TYPE, Black and Maroon.

SEMI-CACTUS, White.

POMPON VARIETIES. The more sought after types in recent years. We have yellow, lavender and white.

Du Pont Floral Dust

As you may expect from a Du Pont product, Floral Dust is a genuinely effective preparation for control of both insects and diseases. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects and sulfa and Fermate for the control of diseases. Simple to apply by either dusting or spraying. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.

SELECTED GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus Collection—Boxed

Our boxed or packaged bulb collections are becoming very popular. Like dahlias, these boxed Gladiolus collections sold in large quantities last year. Our 1952 supply will be even larger. **Box of 25 bulbs, \$1.10 at store; postpaid \$1.25.**

Loose First-Size Bulbs. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz., except where noted

- Acca Laurentia.** Scarlet-orange with yellow throat.
- Elizabeth The Queen.** Beautiful lavender, ruffled.
- General Eisenhower.** Very large; hydrangea-pink.
- June Bells.** A leading commercial white. Very large; good stem; very early.
- Leeuwenhorst.** Beautiful begonia-pink.
- Lilac Wonder.** Delicate violet-pink.
- Mansoor.** Blood-red, with velvety shading.
- Marks Memory.** Purple-red; very large.
- New Europe.** Bright orange-scarlet.
- Salman's Glory.** Creamy white, carmine throat.
- Snow Princess.** Continues to be one of the best whites.
- Spotlight.** Fine yellow with red blotches.
- Valeria.** One of the best reds.
- Yellow Herald.** Light, delicate yellow.
- Gladiolus, Wetsel's Dependable Mixture. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.**

Gladiolus Treatment for Winter Storage

Apply 4 ounces ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound) Para-Dichloro-Benzene (commonly known as Peach Borer Gas) to each 100 bulbs. Remove in three weeks and clean well to prevent burning. Then dust bulbs with 5% DDT Powder. Dust again at planting time with same powder.

	Lb.
Para-Dichloro-Benzene.....	\$0 26
5% DDT Powder.....	25

These chemicals cannot be mailed.

CANNAS

- Hungaria.** Rich peach-blossom in color. Plants dwarf; green foliage.
- King Humbert, Red.** Flowers coppery scarlet. Foliage deep bronze.
- King Humbert, Yellow.** Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.
- Richard Wallace.** Pure canary-yellow.
- The President.** Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.
- Your choice of these 5 varieties, 18 cts. each; \$1.75 per doz.**

TUBEROSE

- Double Pearl.** Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.

BEGONIAS, Tuberous-Rooted

No other bulbous subject has increased in popularity over the past few years so much as these Begonias. Suitable for either indoor pots or outdoors, providing a continuous feast of beauty until cut down by frost. Our own crop created much favorable comment last year.

Double Camellia Type. Orange, Pink, Red, Salmon, White and Yellow. **23 cts. each; 6 for \$1.20; \$2.25 per doz.**

Bulb Specialties

We are gradually but continuously expanding our assortment of both fall and spring bulbs. At present we do not have space to list all of the specialties that we have in stock. We invite you to inspect our assortment and make your wants known.



Wetsel's Adapted Alfalfa Seed

How to Plant

Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre in March or April

Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.

BUFFALO ALFALFA

Certified Blue Tag

Buffalo Alfalfa is an improved strain of Kansas-grown seed developed from selected stocks from Kansas fields. Although in reality the same type of Alfalfa, it is an improved strain, being more resistant to wilt, blight and other diseases as a result of selecting the more healthy and vigorous stocks over a period of years.

It has already demonstrated its superiority over the older or unimproved strains of so-called common Alfalfa, for in resisting wilt and producing more healthy stocks, it produces a greater yield and better quality of hay. The demand for Buffalo seed has spread like a prairie fire within the past year.

On a four-year test at Staunton Research Station, Buffalo led with an average of 7430 pounds per acre, compared with 7265 pounds for Atlantic, 6997 for Williamsburg and 6538 for Kansas.

According to reliable estimates, it will be two or three years before an adequate supply of seed will be available. By placing an early contract we have assured ourselves of a fair-sized stock for spring planting, but it won't be nearly enough. We suggest that you get your requirements early.

ATLANTIC ALFALFA

Another comparatively new strain of Alfalfa, about which we know very little at present. Demand was good last fall at high prices—as high as 95 cts. per lb. Over-all national supply is apparently far below indicated needs. We have procured a limited supply and will get more if available supplies and local demand so dictates. Place your order early.

KANSAS ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED

As pointed out here last year, the 1950 crop of Kansas Alfalfa seed was almost a complete failure. Very, very little seed was available from that crop.

Because of floods and other adverse conditions, the 1951 crop is also very short. We are told that not enough seed was produced to supply the Kansas farmers. It is a known fact that large quantities of seed were purchased outside the state for fall and spring planting. We will have some seed, if it is available.

Right now we have a large supply of Oklahoma seed, which is recognized as being equal to Kansas for this area. However, on a national scale, even the Oklahoma supply is limited. Better not wait too long to get your requirements!



ALFALFA

RANGER ALFALFA

(See Photograph above)

This is a new strain of Alfalfa, having actually been developed from crosses of several strains, much as hybrid corns and other crops are developed. Among other favorable factors, this provides a hardness that is not present in most existing Alfalfas.

However, some authorities doubt that the degree of hardness provided by Ranger is needed in this area, with its comparatively mild climate. It, too, will be in short supply for several years, according to present estimates. We expect to have some seed from time to time, as supplies are available at prices that compare favorably with other strains.

WETSEL'S SUPER ALFALFA

This brand was established in 1946 to meet a long-standing and persistent demand for extra-hardy Alfalfa seed—that is, seed that was produced either at a high altitude or in a northwestern area, where the average winter weather is colder than in either Kansas or Oklahoma. Each year more farmers are content to pay the higher price, which amounts to a dollar or so per acre.

Wetsel's Super Alfalfa must meet certain rigid specifications. It must be of high quality in every respect—high in purity and germination and low in weed content. Then, it must have been produced in high altitude or a northwestern state.

OKLAHOMA ALFALFA

APPROVED

Oklahoma-grown Alfalfa seed—that is, the approved strain—gained much in popularity in the last couple of years. Because of the shortage of Kansas, it has virtually supplanted that type in popularity.

We have sold and recommended it for more than thirty years and it has always given good results. Recently it has been recommended by the authorities at Blacksburg. Farmers themselves have become convinced that it is entirely satisfactory, and many have seen the folly of paying a higher price for Kansas seed. No one need be reluctant to use it—even those who still prefer Kansas.

GRIMM ALFALFA

The chief difference between Grimm Alfalfa and the so-called Common strain is reflected in the root system and habit of growth.

The Common variety is characterized by a long, straight (and sometimes very large) root—often called a "tap" root. It has very few small, or feeder roots. In sharp contrast, Grimm roots are far more numerous, spread over a wider area, and are shorter.

Grimm has its good points. It is not, however, regarded as superior to the Common strain on all soils or under all conditions. It is believed that the young plants of Grimm hold to the ground better on soils that have a tendency to erupt during freezing and thawing winter months. Also, Grimm will often respond more quickly to rains (especially light showers) after a dry spell. On the other hand, due to a shallow root system, it will suffer more and sooner from lack of rain.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN. Alfalfa seed treated with Nitragin grows more rapidly, matures in a shorter time, produces bigger crops, and enriches the soil for the benefit of the next crop. It costs only 15 to 20 cents to inoculate enough seed for a whole acre, and the results obtained are well worth while. See page 28 for complete information concerning Nitragin, including prices.

ALFALFA—All F.O.B. Harrisonburg

	Lb.	Bus.
Oklahoma, Approved, Common.....	\$0 70	\$41 50
Utah, Common.....	71	42 00
Utah, Grimm.....	72	42 50
Wetsel's Super Grimm.....	73	43 00
Argentine.....	50	29 00
California.....	43	25 00
Buffalo, Certified.....	87	51 00
Atlantic, Certified.....	96	56 50



CLOVERS

RED CLOVER

Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand.

Virginia Grown. 99.25% pure. Lb. 48 cts.; bus. \$28.25.

Central States. 99.25% pure. Lb. 47 cts.; bus. \$27.75.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given area. Current supply much larger than in recent years—and price lower. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Central States. 99.25% pure. Lb. 46 cts.; bus. \$26.50.

All of our Virginia grown Red and Mammoth Clovers are cleaned over a special machine to remove many kinds of weeds. Order our Virginia seed.

KENLAND CLOVER

Certified Blue Tag

For some years intensified efforts have been at work to produce new strains of what is commonly known as Red Clover. Substantial progress has been made in the development of strains of greater vitality and greater resistance to wilt, anthracnose and other diseases common to Clover.

Of all the strains thus far developed, Kenland seems to be the best. Like Buffalo alfalfa, the demand last year for Kenland was very heavy, and it promises to be even greater this year. Authorities think it will be several years before the supply of Kenland will equal the demand. We have contracted for a fairly good supply, but it will not be enough. In both 1949 and 1950, Kenland led a list of nine strains, in yield per acre, at Staunton Station. Lb. 66 cts.; bus. \$39.00.

Broadleaf Birdsfoot Trefoil

This comparatively new legume continues to receive vigorous applause from those who have used it. As noted here last year, it is somewhat akin to Ladino, and some think that it is superior in several respects. For one thing, it is adapted to a wider variety of soil and climatic conditions. Another factor in its favor as pasture is that there is no known case of bloat on record. The supply is now more plentiful, and the price is much lower for two successive years. Lb. 60 cts.; bus. \$34.00.

SWEET CLOVER

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; Yellow is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the White.

Yellow Blossom. 99.25% pure. Lb. 19 cts.; bus. \$10.50.

White Blossom. 99.25% pure. Lb. 19 cts.; bus. \$10.50.

BOTH PREMIUM GRADE

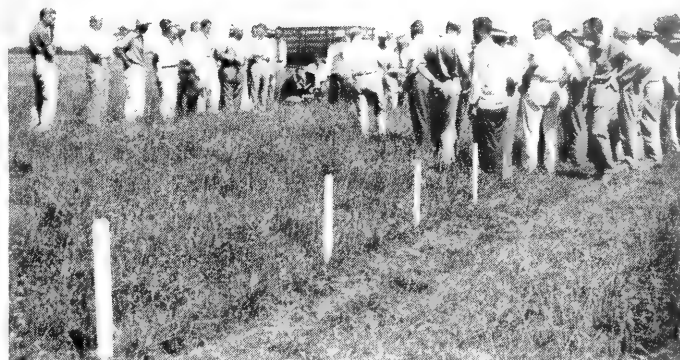
UNHULLED SWEET CLOVER

Unhulled seed can be planted earlier—in January or February. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. This earlier sowing usually results in a quicker start in the spring and often a more dense growth.

White or Yellow Unhulled Seed. Lb. 19 cts.; bus. \$10.50.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

For lawns and pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone. **98.50% pure.** Lb. 83 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.00.



Virginia Seed Association members examining a fertility experiment of grasses and legumes at Blacksburg last summer.

LADINO CLOVER

Much space would be required to fully narrate its numerous virtues. It never becomes very tall, but its one outstanding quality is its quick comeback after being pastured or mowed. It has won a permanent place in every pasture mixture. Regardless of what other grasses you think should be in a pasture mixture, always include some Ladino. Sow 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

A big crop of seed was produced in 1951, both here and in Italy, and price is much lower—lowest ever.

Certified. 99.60% pure. Lb. \$1.63; 5 lbs. \$8.00.

Field inspected. 99.50% pure. Lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$6.90.

Certified Imported. Lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$6.60.

ALSIKE CLOVER

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre.

98.50% pure. Lb. 57 cts.; bus. \$33.50.

95.00% pure. Lb. 48 cts.; bus. \$27.50.

(Alsike and White Dutch)

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. **99.00% pure.** Lb. 25 cts.; bus. \$13.80.

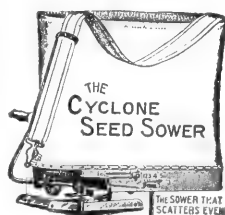
Cyclone Seed Sowers

Regular—Seed Only.
\$3.95 postpaid; \$3.70 at store.

Heavy Duty—Seed or Fertilizer.
\$4.80 postpaid; \$4.45 at store.

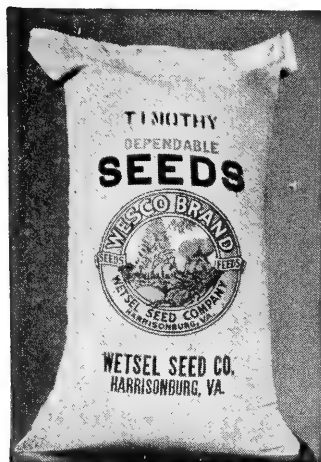
Horn Sower

\$1.60 postpaid; \$1.45 not postpaid.





Wetzel's Dependable Grasses and Grass Mixtures



TIMOTHY

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top.

Western. 99.50% pure. Lb. 17 cts.; bus. \$6.90.

Valley. 99.00% pure. Lb. 17 cts.; bus. \$6.65.

ORCHARD GRASS

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre.

85.00% pure. (onion free). Lb. 31 cts.; bus. \$4.00.

85.00% pure. Lb. 27 cts.; bus. \$3.64.

80.00% pure. Lb. 25 cts.; bus. \$3.36.

RED-TOP or HERDS GRASS

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. **92.00% pure.** Price below last year. Lb. 44 cts.; 25 lbs. \$10.75.

RYE GRASS (Italian or Domestic)

Well suited to winter lawns and for sowing on land infested with crab-grass. With proper moisture, will germinate in 6 to 8 days. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Good results come from seeding in the fall and close clipping in the spring. Also excellent pasture and land-improver. Price lower than last year. Lb. 18 cts.; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasturage if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures, and withstands the coldest winters. Sow 20 lbs. per acre, in spring or fall. **85.00% pure.** Lb. 66 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.20; 14-lb. bus. \$8.65.

MERION (B-27) BLUE GRASS

A newly developed strain of Blue Grass that was recently released after years of testing by the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working together in an effort to produce better turfs.

Twelve years of testing and observing Merion at Arlington Turf Gardens and the Bureau of Plant Industry have shown this strain to be vastly superior to ordinary commercial Blue Grass in resistance to leaf spot and weed invasion, growth habits, rate of spread, vigor, quality and appearance, heat and drought tolerance and in certain other respects.

It promises to supplant ordinary Blue Grass for lawn mixtures as soon as a commercial supply of Merion is available.

At time of going to press, we have a very limited quantity of seed. Lb. \$5.00.

KENTUCKY 31

This is no longer a new grass. It has become stabilized as a popular, valuable and widely used grass. In some areas, especially in the South, it is more used than orchard grass in pasture mixtures. Production has increased many times over, but thus far the demand has exceeded the supply; hence the price remains relatively high. Lb. 71 cts.; 100 lbs. \$69.00.



Another scene at Blacksburg Experimental Station during Seedmen's Short Course last July.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter. Starts growing early in spring and affords good grazing until late fall. If sown alone, use 18 to 22 lbs. per acre. In mixture, use 8 lbs. each of Oat Grass, orchard grass, and red clover. Lb. 25 cts.

BROME GRASS

A long-lived perennial grass producing many underground root-stocks and making mats a foot or more in diameter. Most desirable for permanent pastures. Does best when sown broadcast in the spring, usually at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, but can also be sown in the fall with timothy and red-top.

Southern Strain. Lb. 34 cts.; 100 lbs. \$32.50.

SUDAN GRASS

A rapidly growing summer forage crop that can be cut several times during the season. Will produce more forage in a shorter time than almost any other crop. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in rows 18 inches apart, and cultivate, or broadcast at the rate of 30 to 35 lbs. per acre. Often sown with soy beans, using 20 lbs. of Sudan Grass and 1 bushel of soy beans per acre. Lb. 16 cts.; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$14.50.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS

This new variety is a development resulting from several years' breeding work by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1944 was the first time enough seed was available to plant sufficient acreage of this new variety to produce seed in commercial quantities. Production now appears adequate. Sales in 1946 showed a substantial increase over the previous year.

It is sweet, juicy, and more palatable to livestock. This was demonstrated consistently during the years that breeding and selection were progressing. When planted side by side with Common Sudan, it was grazed to the ground by the cattle, while the Common Sudan was grazed down to the height of about one foot. In all cases the Sweet Sudan was eaten first. Lb. 18 cts.; 50 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$15.50.

APPLY WEED KILLERS TO PASTURES

Pasture fields and grass crops in general are being greatly benefited by the application of the "right kind" of Weed Killing agents.

Inquire from us regarding the proper formula of 2-4D and 2-4-5T chemicals for a specific job; rate of application and when to use, also prices.



Wetzel's Dependable Pasture and Grass Mixtures

CONCERNING PASTURE AND SEEDSMEN

It has become our practice to sort of editorialize in this space—to discuss new or significant trends in various phases of agriculture. For the past two years, we have emphasized the trend toward pasture as a substitute for or supplement to feed, pointing out that "Pasture Provides Cheapest Feed." Because of the continued importance of pasture for livestock feed, its growing popularity and the pasture program that is being sponsored by the Governor of the state and the Departments of Agriculture, both Federal and state, we are again giving it primary consideration.

The trend toward pasture has within recent months gained considerable momentum, having been accelerated, in Virginia at least, by the Governor's Pasture Program. This program is being promoted by the Governor's Pasture Committee, which consists of the heads of appropriate state departments, starting with the Commissioner of Agriculture, department heads at Blacksburg, heads of all trade and many other state associations, editors of farm papers and related persons.

Thus it will be seen that, as far as both seedsmen and farmers are concerned, this subject of pasture is still the "top of the news." But a mere desire to switch to pasture on the part of a farmer is not enough; nor is it enough for seedsmen to know that farmers are turning to pasture. In order for the farmer to proceed wisely and economically, he must acquire a great deal of information. Most farmers turn to seedsmen for information on the newest and best grasses, the right blends of grasses for various types of soil and degrees of fertility, and kinds and rate of fertilizer applications.

Seed Business Has Become Very Technical

Because of the technical knowledge that is required of seedsmen and the need to comply with intricate seed laws, Federal and state, the modern seed house serves as an indispensable link between the consumers of seeds and the producers, most of whom are located hundreds and thousands of miles away and at widely scattered points.

Furthermore, the seedsmen—to a large extent through the state seed association—serve as a vital link between both producers and consumers of seeds and the Experimental Stations, state and Federal. For the Experimental Stations have found that they must work through seedsmen to a very large extent, in order to transmit their technical knowledge and information to the farmer. Admittedly, the County Agent provides a vital service in this connection, but the seedsmen enjoys a more consistent, direct and practical relation.

Virginia Seedsmen's Short Courses

The Virginia Seedsmen's Association has for the past two years met at Blacksburg for the Seedsmen's Short Course. In addition to lectures by specialists in various phases of agronomy, breeding, insect and disease control, soil fertility and fertilization, the seedsmen are directed through field inspections of many experiments.

The accompanying photographs show the keen interest manifested by seedsmen and the "down-to-earth" knowledge that is acquired. Most farmers have neither the time nor the basic qualifications for such examinations. The Short Course is just one of numerous meetings of a similar nature which we attend in the course of a year. It is all done that we may serve the farmer and gardener in a reliable and efficient manner. In short, it enables us to diagnose and prescribe in much the same manner as does a physician or other professional person.

The above photograph shows a large area at Blacksburg where many experiments are carried on in the study of different grasses and legumes, including orchard grass, fescues, ladino, birdsfoot trefoil, alfalfa and clovers—in different blends and rates of seeding, with various combinations of commercial fertilizers, at differing rates of application and many other related tests.

It is a source of pride and satisfaction that nothing which we have learned during the past year serves to nullify the views expressed in this page last year; i.e., (1) the trend toward pasture is still running strong, (2) there are many thousands of acres of waste land which can be converted into profitable production, (3) the basic information given here with respect to "best grasses for pasture" still holds, and (4) money that is prudently spent on fertilizer is not an expense—rather, it is a good investment.

We were asked some time ago, by a prominent person in state agriculture who is very active in the development of pasture, "if we were following the Governor's Pasture Program." Our reply was to the effect that we are not following but have been "right out in front" of this movement for some years. In fact, our founder pioneered the trend toward pasture and almost 40 years ago urged the use of orchard grass, sweet clover and farm practices that have now become routine and commonplace.



Virginia Seedsmen and Extension personnel examine another test plot at Blacksburg during Short Course.

RESEEDING

In general, a pasture that has less than a 50 percent stand of desirable grasses and legumes should be reseeded. The proper use of lime, liberal use of fertilizer and reseeding are the quickest ways to bring back a run-down pasture.

FERTILIZER INCREASES GRAZING

Tests made by the V. P. I. Dairy Department on a fairly good blue grass sod showed that a well-fertilized pasture produced 60 to 70 percent more feed than unfertilized pasture. Proper fertilization will provide two weeks later grazing in the fall and two weeks earlier grazing in the spring. The value of pasture is determined to a large extent by how quick new growth comes back after being grazed off. An abundant supply of plant food is necessary for a quick comeback.

ONE FIELD NOT ENOUGH

The greatest number of days of grazing cannot be had with one pasture field. A system of pastures must be developed, using mixtures that give high yields at different times of the year.

SEEDING DATES

Seed after the first good rain in August and up to September 15, or during February, March and April.

MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Composed of eight grasses and clovers, as follows: 6 lbs. Kentucky 31 Fescue, 1 lb. Ladino Clover, 2 lbs. Red-Top, 3 lbs. Timothy and 2 lbs. White Dutch Clover—a total of 14 lbs. per acre. The price of this combination at press time is \$8.10.

MIXTURE FOR NORTHERN PIEDMONT AND WEST OF BLUE RIDGE

No. 1. Not adapted to shallow, drought-type soils. Orchard Grass 8 lbs., Ladino Clover 2 lbs., Korean Lespedeza 8 lbs. Approximate price per acre, \$6.70.

WETSEL'S PASTURE MIXTURE

The following is the combination of grasses that we have recommended for quite a few years. It has acquired something of a reputation as a good, comparatively low-cost pasture mixture: 7 lbs. Korean Lespedeza, 6 lbs. Orchard Grass, 3 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Alsike Clover. Sow in February, March and April on small grain crops or old sod. Approximate cost at press time, \$4.33 per acre.



OATS

TREATED SEED OATS

Sow 64 to 90 lbs. per acre

Oats and other grains yield larger crops of better quality when treated with Ceresan to control smut and other diseases. Since we are well equipped to treat Oats during the process of cleaning and grading, the additional cost is very slight. See page 28 for more detailed information on Ceresan and other du Pont products.

CLINTON OATS No. 11 (or No. 59)

Certified Seed

Clinton was bred especially for resistance to leaf and stem rust, smuts and leaf blight. It is a medium early variety. Kernels are yellow, occasionally tinged with brown, are medium large and very plump, and have a percentage of groats much higher than the older varieties. It is of medium height and frequently remains somewhat green when grain is fully matured and ready for harvesting, thus enhancing the value of the straw for feeding.

You are warned against using "just straight Clinton." It has been superseded by No. 11 (the Illinois designation) and No. 59 (the Indiana designation), which are said to be the same strain. The chief advantage of the new strain is that it ripens more uniformly. If supplies and prices so dictate, we may stock both No. 11 and No. 59. Certified seed, bus. \$2.25; 9-bus. lots, \$2.23 per bus. Uncertified seed, bus. \$1.85; 9-bus. lots, \$1.83 per bus.

STAUNTON OATS

Certified Seed

The most popular winter Oats in the southeastern part of the country. Is also a favorite for spring crop, when seeded in February and early March. Produces large heads of heavy grain and stands up well. Supply of seed this year is limited. Bus. \$1.95; 9-bus. lots, \$1.93 per bus.

LEE COLDPROOF OATS

A very well-known variety of winter Oats, which like all so-called winter varieties can be seeded in either fall or early spring, up to around March 15. For some years it has been the most popular variety. New ones have come and some that showed great promise have disappeared, but this one has retained its friends. For some reason the supply is usually limited; that is the case now. Bus. \$1.95; 9-bus. lots, \$1.93 per bus.

FULGRAIN OATS

Certified Seed

Has become very popular in Virginia and other eastern states. Early maturing, disease resistant. Stools well and is a vigorous grower. Its upright growth of medium height makes it easy to combine. Heads are large and well filled with rich reddish yellow plump grains, winter or spring. Bus. \$1.90; 9-bus. lots, \$1.88 per bus.

Other Varieties and Grades Oats

Andrew, Certified	Bus. \$2 25
Arlington, Certified	2 25
Forkedeer	1 95
Swedish Type	1 95

LESPEDEZA

Korean Lespedeza

Makes an excellent hay crop 10 to 20 inches tall, and equal to alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Requires no soil preparation and even when closely grazed it grows readily in acid land. Produces two to three tons of hay per acre each year and reseeds itself if properly cut. Korean Lespedeza makes the best and cheapest pasture in mid-summer, for it is practically drought-resistant. It can be cut for hay in September. It increases soil fertility and costs less to produce than other important legumes. Sow on small grains or on pasture land from January 15 to April, 20 lbs. per acre.

Dodder-free seed. Lb. 21 cts.; 100 lbs. \$19.50.	} Unhulled Seed
2 Dodder per oz. Lb. 20 cts.; 100 lbs. \$19.00.	
3 Dodder per oz. Lb. 19 cts.; 100 lbs. \$18.00.	
Hulled Seed. Dodder Free. Lb. 22 cts.; 100 lbs. \$20.00.	
Kobe Lespedeza. Dodder Free. Ask for price.	

Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scarified seed in April or May.

Hulled Seed. Dodder Free. Lb. 28 cts.; 100 lbs. \$26.50.





Wetsel's Annual Forage Crop Seeds

SOY BEANS

On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitragin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure. Bus. \$4.75; 10-bus. lots, \$4.70 per bus.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Bus. \$4.25; 10-bus. lots, \$4.20 per bus.

S-100. A rather new variety in the East but has already acquired many loyal friends. One of the earliest maturing varieties, which especially commends it to the higher-altitude, short-season areas. High yielder of uniform medium height, standing up well. Yellow, small to medium seeds. Seldom shatters at harvest. Ask for prices.

Soy Beans Should Be Treated

Du Pont's "Arasan" used on Soy Beans has given superior and spectacular results in improving emergence and stands in tests in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and other states.

It prevents decay of seed and damping-off of plants. An increase of 103% in stand was reported on one Virginia farm when low-vitality show bean seed was treated and sown.

Our supply of Soy Beans will be treated in most instances—whenever it is practicable. There may be times during the planting season when new supplies cannot be treated fast enough for handling but pre-season stocks will be treated. You should at all times express a preference for "Arasan" treated beans—even at a slightly higher price.

BROOM CORN

Will grow on any land that will produce corn. When ground is warm, plant 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 3½ feet apart, thinning the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre.

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast. Lb. 19 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Larger quantities, 17 cts. per lb.

HAIRY VETCH

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bus. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25 cts.; bus. \$13.65.

MILLET

Tennessee Cultivated Strain, very popular in this vicinity. Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions, when it will produce an abundance of forage. Sown with cowpeas or soybeans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July. Lb. 11 cts.; bus. \$4.75.

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather. Ask for Price.

SUGAR CANE (For Syrup)

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30.





Seed Inoculations and Disinfectants



Seed Disinfectants

Semesan Jr.

A double-acting seed disinfectant for certain seed-borne diseases of corn. Usually reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed-borne rots of root and stalk, and has increased yields an average of 3 bushels per acre. Costs only about 9/10 cent an acre. Treats field, pop, and seed corn by quick, dry method. 1½ ounces treat a bushel of seed. 1½ ozs. 17 cts.; 12 ozs. 62 cts.; 25 lbs. \$13.85.



Semesan Bel

Easy, quick dip treatment for seed potatoes, Irish and Sweet. Costs only about 21 cents an acre. Generally reduces seed-piece decay, seed-borne scab, and rhizoctonia. No mussy soaking; just dip, drain, dry, and plant. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed. 2-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; lb. can \$2.30; 4-lb. can \$7.50.

Semesan

Aids in reducing rot of flowers and vegetables, gives them a healthy start. Treat seeds, corms, bulbs, and seedlings with Semesan. Apply dry or in solution with water. Semesan generally reduces seed rotting and damping-off. One ounce treats 15 to 60 pounds of seed. Costs only ¼ cent to 2 cents per pound of seed. ½ oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 60 cts.; 12 ozs. \$2.85.

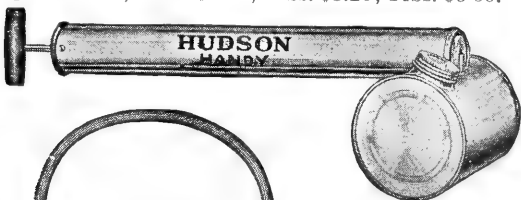


New Improved Ceresan

A dry disinfectant for seed wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, sorghums, millets, and sugar beets. Effectively kills certain seed-borne diseases by both contact and vapor; generally controls covered smuts, frequently increases yields. Recommended by most experiment stations. Inexpensive—one pound treats 32 bushels of seed grain. Plans for building treaters free on request. 4 ozs. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.30; 4 lbs. \$4.35.

Arasan

A seed disinfectant and protectant of the non-mercurial type. It has proved effective on vegetables, seed corn, and peanuts. Inexpensive, easy and safe to use when applied as recommended. ¾ oz. 25 cts.; 8 ozs. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.20; 4 lbs. \$6.00.



Pressure Sprayers

No. 293-G. Galvanized. 3¾ gal.	\$7 15
No. 335-G. Galvanized. 3¾ gal.	9 24
No. 335-S. Stainless Steel. 3¾ gal.	16 70
No. 341-S. Stainless Steel.	16 70
No. 220-G. Bugwiser.	6 25
No. 36 Sunshine (Wheelbarrow)	21 25

*All "300" series are the new modern design (Streamline) Hudson. You will like their new features.

CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

by

Inoculating with

NITRAGIN

Build Up Your Soil

Inoculate Your Legumes with Nitragin

Many believe that once a field has been planted with inoculated legume seeds, any similar legumes planted on the same field in the future need not be inoculated. But field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when legume seeds are inoculated whenever planted. It seldom pays to depend upon natural inoculation. The safest method is to inoculate legume seed each time the seed is planted.

1952 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA, Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers.	
1 bus.	\$0 50
100 lbs.	\$0 70
CLOVERS, Medium & Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson & White Clovers.	
1 bus.	\$0 50
100 lbs.	\$0 70
COMBINATION (Referred to as A&B). For all A or Alfalfa group (see above) and Red, Medium Red, Mammoth, White, Wild White, White Dutch, Alsike and Ladino Clovers ONLY (not for instance for Crimson).	
1 bus.	\$0 50
2 bus.	\$0 90
BEANS, Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney, Gr. Northern.	
1 bus.	\$0 50
PEAS (All Varieties) and VETCHES (All Varieties)	
100-lb. size.	\$0 50
PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS, COWPEAS.	
Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$0 35
5 bus.	55
30 bus. (one ctn.) (Contains six 5-bus. cans)	2 95
SOY BEANS (All Varieties).	
Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$0 35
5 bus.	55
25 bus. (one can)	2 50
LESPEDEZA.	
100-lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed)	\$0 50
GARDEN SIZE. Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines and Edible Soybeans.	
Enough for 8 lbs. seed.	15 cts. ea.

NITRAGIN—the Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

Sprayers and Dusters

Hand Sprayers

Blizzard, Copper. Continuous.	\$3 60
Chapin, Copper; single nozzle.	3 10
Chapin, Copper; double nozzle.	3 35
No. 403-ND. Master Fog. Tin. Qt.	43
No. 426. Critic.	1 60
No. 431. Comet. Tin. Qt.	91
No. 436. Cardinal. 3 qts.	1 90

Dusters

No. 806. Roto Power. 2 nozzles, 2 elbows, four 15-inch telescoping tubes. New and improved design.	\$29 50
No. 1-A. Stauffer Knapsack.	19 82
No. 766. Hudson, Admiral. 24-inch extension nozzle.	1 70





WETSEL'S *Adapted Seed Corn Hybrids*

U. S. 13

(110 DAYS)

Whenever and wherever open-formula hybrids—as distinguished from closed-formula Corns, such as DeKalb or Funk—are discussed, the conversation usually revolves around U. S. 13. This is especially true in the Valley and adjacent areas. U. S. 13 dominates because thus far no other hybrid has been developed that has so universally met the requirements of the average farmer.

Both western and Virginia farmers produce U. S. 13 for seed in larger quantities than any other variety. For they know that it has a wide appeal—a more ready sale than any other open-formula hybrid. It is, in effect, a “standard” product.

These facts alone should be sufficient to commend it. Almost every farmer is familiar with its characteristics. To be sure, there are some who do not like it, but it can almost be said “When in doubt, use U. S. 13.”

OHIO C-54

(Early—About 95 Days)

This is a new number in our list of open-formula hybrid field Corns. We have decided to concentrate on it until something better comes along and to eliminate such miscellaneous early varieties as Iowa 939, Iowa 306 and Iowa 4059. This decision was based on the consistently fine performance of Ohio C-54 in Blacksburg Extension trial grounds around the state during the past several seasons, especially at the Shenandoah Valley Research Station at Staunton, which is more or less the “controlling” station for this area.

As an early Corn, it has demonstrated outstanding vigor, which makes it comparatively free of wilt, blight and disease, with the result that the stock remains relatively green during the period that the ear is maturing and ripening. It thus has a tendency to produce bigger and fuller ears of well-developed kernels.

Because of shorter maturity, with less demand on the fertility of the soil, it can be planted closer together, with more rows and more stalks in the hill. When this is done, the yield compares very favorably with most of the later Corns, including U. S. 13. It is on the recommended list of the Extension Department, which should be sufficient.

V. P. I. 645

(Was Formerly Va. 9045)

A brand new Hybrid developed at Blacksburg Experimental Station. This is the first year that it has been available to the general public.

A little later than U. S. 13 in maturity. Silks about same time as U. S. 13 but usually carries a little more moisture in the grain at harvest time. Is resistant to stalk rot and to leaf blights common in Virginia. Standability is excellent and yields are high. Will be watched with keen interest over next few years. It may in time establish itself as one of the popular Corns for the western half of Virginia and portions of West Va.



U. S. 262

A fairly late-maturing hybrid that we have carried for a number of years. Has some loyal friends but has never developed into a volume seller for us here in the Valley and adjacent territory. Very popular in Tidewater Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Stalks are large and erect.

U. S. 99-A

A fairly late-maturing Corn requiring, as a rule, 120 to 125 days; which has been used in this locality for some years. It has never been a big seller with us because it is too late for most situations and because a large, late-maturing Corn requires good soil. It is generally used where a large tonnage of fodder is desired, often for ensilage. Essentially 99-A, which we are offering this year, is about the same as just plain 99, but the 99-A is regarded as an improvement over the old strain.

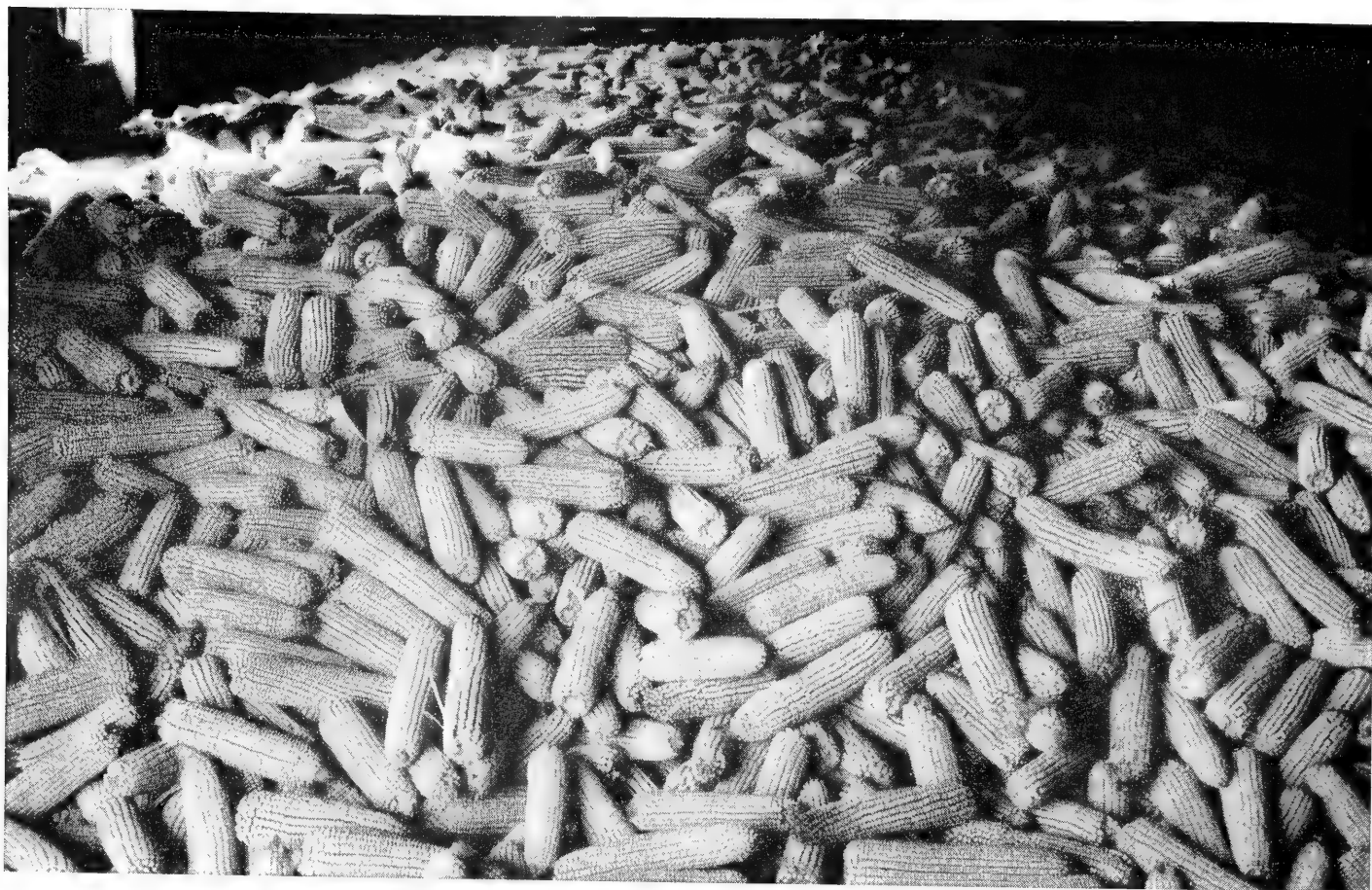
ILLINOIS 200

Maturity about 120 days. Stalks somewhat larger than U. S. 13, as you might expect. Ear longer but somewhat smaller. Like most late-maturing and large-foddered Corn, it produces best results on fertile or bottom soils. It is a good combination Corn, for either ensilage or husking for crib.

HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES

TESTED — GRADED — TREATED — BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG			POSTPAID up to 150 miles		
	Gal.	½bus.	Bus.	Gal.	½bus.	Bus.
U. S. 13—Certified Illinois-Grown	\$1 25	\$5 10	\$9 25	\$1 60	\$5 55	\$10 75
U. S. 13—Certified Virginia—Ward's	1 30	5 10	10 00	1 65	5 95	11 50
U. S. 262—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 30	5 10	10 00	1 65	5 95	11 50
U. S. 357—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 30	5 10	10 00	1 65	5 95	11 50
U. S. 99A—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 30	5 10	10 00	1 65	5 95	11 50
Illinois 200—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 30	5 10	10 00	1 65	5 95	11 50
Ohio C-54—Certified Ohio-Grown	1 50	5 75	11 00	1 85	6 60	12 55
V. P. I. 645—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 60	6 00	12 00	1 94	6 85	13 55



DeKalb HYBRID CORNS

(Loudon County, Virginia farmer produced 204.67 bushels of DeKalb 849, winning the 1951 National DeKalb Yield Contest)

Like Old Man River, DeKalb Hybrids just keep "rollin' along" picking up new, loyal users each year. Our station at Blacksburg revises its list of recommendations from year to year, dropping this and that number of hybrids, but DeKalb Corns continue to grow in popularity and prestige.

By November 1, DeKalb had signed up orders for more bushels of Corn than for any year in the long history of their firm. Despite a good crop and supply, they were already sold out of many numbers and sizes of kernels. This should be sufficient evidence of the quality and growing popularity of DeKalb Corns.

Some may wonder why DeKalb numbers have never been included in Blacksburg's list of recommendations. You may as well know the reason. DeKalb management has not seen fit to enter the official plats.

The DeKalb people say, "*We know that we have good Corns. We don't need anybody to tell us. We pioneered the development of Hybrids. Twenty-six years of Seed Corn research*

has taught our huge research department the fundamentals and given them a taste of success. This taste of success has whetted the appetite of desire to excel all other breeders." To that we would add our own opinion—DeKalb Corns are *good*, not necessarily the *best* at all times in every situation, but you can be sure that when better Hybrids are made DeKalb will be at the forefront.

Our list of DeKalb Corns has become so large that space will not permit a description of each. If you desire a description, ask us or request an illustrated DeKalb catalog.

To better serve our readers and to avoid confusion and duplication of description we group the list below, as regards maturity. Bear in mind always that low DeKalb numbers indicate early maturity and small fodder, while high numbers denote large fodder and late maturity; likewise medium numbers—as, for example, the 800 series—are between the two extremes.

404-A—406—458—609

These are early-maturing and small-foddered Corns, 404-A being the earliest. Can be planted very late and still mature before frost. If planted early, they can be harvested in time to plant early fall crops.

404-A, TFZ grains, pk. \$2.60; bus. \$9.40; large or medium flats, pk. \$3.30; bus. \$12.70. Large flat grains of other Varieties, pk. \$3.05; bus. \$11.70.

816-825-840-849-850

Medium maturity and medium fodder but good ear—all these characteristics varying with fertility of soil, time of planting and weather conditions. They are primarily for the crib. Available in flat grains; pk. \$3.05; bus. \$11.70. **DEKALB HYBRIDS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE THROUGH OUR AUTHORIZED DEALERS.**

875—876—898

Somewhat later in maturity than previous group. Fodder also somewhat larger. They make good combination Corns, for either husking or ensilage, or both from same field. Should be confined to fields in high state of fertility. Flat grains: pk. \$3.05; bus. \$11.70.

Prices are f.o.b. Harrisonburg. If ordered to be sent by Parcel Post, within 150 miles, add 55 cts. per pk. and \$1.55 per bus.

Consult your Postmaster for rates beyond 150 miles.

1002—1022—1025

Large-foddered strains and consequently late maturing. In this territory they are used primarily for ensilage. Producing a good ear as well, they make a good rich silage, providing a lot of grain with stalk. For best results, soil should be pretty good. Flat grains: pk. \$3.05; bus. \$11.70.

WHITE HYBRIDS

707

707 has been on our list for some three years and has given excellent results where a white Corn is desired. Flat grains: pk. \$3.30; bus. \$12.70. **DEKALB HYBRIDS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE THROUGH OUR AUTHORIZED DEALERS**



FUNK G

**"Consistently
Good Year
After Year"**



For the time being, at least, the Funk G Hybrids recommended for this area have been stabilized at last year's level. This is a decided advantage, for it is somewhat confusing to have to make one's selection from a large list, and it is more difficult for the dealer to maintain an adequate assortment and ample supplies. Other big closed-formula producers are gradually reducing their lists.

As was pointed out here last year, all of the following numbers are either recently developed or improved Hybrids and are superior to the Funk G numbers that were so popular in former years. The Funk G line of Hybrids ranks with the very best Corns that have been produced.

14-Year Record Through Virginia

FUNK G-98

G-98 is one of the recent developments. It is a consistently high-yielding Corn. One of the blood lines was selected from the most worthy strain of the famous old Lancaster County Sure Crop, which accounts in part for the unusual length of the ear. Starts off fast in spring and keeps on going. Possesses extra resistance to blight.

FUNK G-99

Also a comparatively new Hybrid having been developed just ahead of G-98. From the beginning it has been a "stand-out" yielder and a general-use Corn of startling ability. It also contains one blood line from the famous old Lancaster Co. Sure Crop, giving it too a very long ear of rich yellow kernels. Has lately been improved in respect to even better standing ability, more freedom from stalk faults and greater resistance to blight.

1952 PRICES

All Funk Varieties, Flat Kernels.

Pk. \$3.15; bus. \$11.90

**F.O.B.
Harrisonburg**

FUNK G-136

One of the two newcomers to our list. While not yielding quite as high as G-99 on tests, it has many advantages over other Corns. Specifically it outranks both G-135 and G-145, both of which have long been popular. Produces a beautiful ear of bright yellow kernels. These ears are placed lower—a much desired advantage. Enjoys a wide range of soil adaptation and yields well even in extreme humidity. Has demonstrated high resistance to both blight and corn-borers. A vast root system is another characteristic of G-136. Contains the outstanding and exclusive inbred "67."

FUNK G-705

We "got off on the wrong foot" last year in calling this Hybrid a white Corn. We should have remembered that all Funk G white numbers include the letter "W." Funk's G-705 is almost too late for general use in the Valley and higher altitudes. It should be confined to silage use, as it is a very high producer of foliage and grain that puts extra heavy tonnage of rich, leafy ensilage in the silo with a high grain content in relation to total green weight. Produces big, long, golden yellow ears. Noted for ability to come through under adverse growing conditions.

WETSEL'S STANDARD CORNS

Widely Used for Over 50 Years

Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop.
110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in continued demand



Reid's Yellow Dent. Certified. 120 days.
Reid's Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East.

Early Leaming. Large yellow Corn. Stalk 8 feet high; ears 8 to 9 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows. Makes good silage Corn.

Bloody Butcher. 100 to 110 days. A well-known and, in some sections, popular Corn.

Ensilage Corn

T-13. Big white ears; 12 to 14 rows of broad white grains with red cob. Especially suited for silage.

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high; usually bears two large ears.

STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

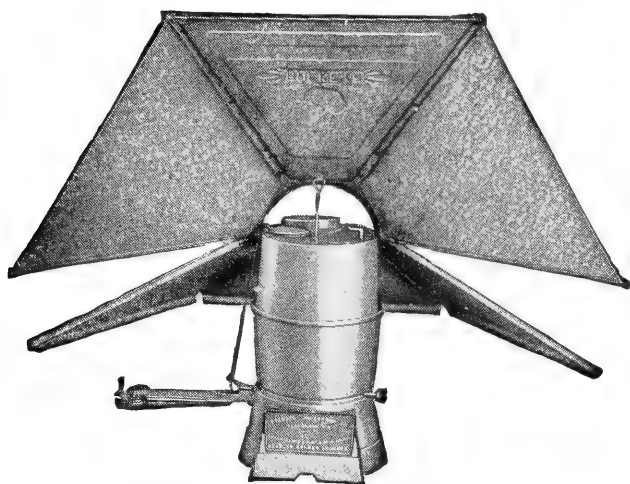
F. O. B. HARRISONBURG

	Pk.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent	\$1 30	\$4 50
Early Leaming	1 50	5 75
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown	1 20	4 65
Bloody Butcher	1 15	4 50
Boone County White Dent—Thoroughbred	1 20	4 75
Hickory King	1 30	4 90
Ensilage, T-13	1 70	6 25
Ensilage, Eureka	1 30	4 75
Ensilage, Old Virginia	1 10	4 25
Ensilage, Pamunkey	1 30	5 10

By Parcel Post add 55 cts. per pk.; 85 cts. per 1/2 bus.; \$1.55 per bus.



Wetsel's Modern Poultry Supplies



Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder

The first Coal Brooder to win popular acceptance. Constant improvements make it the best Coal Brooder available today. Has many features not found on other stoves. It is low in price, saves time and work, is easy and economical to use.

No. 119-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 700. Holds 60 lbs. coal	\$39 25
No. 120-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 1000. Holds 72 lbs. coal	42 22

Buckeye Oil and Gas Brooders

Both Oil and Gas Brooders are becoming increasingly popular among poultry producers in every section of the country, partly because of the difficulty experienced with coal supplies in recent years but also because they require less labor and attention. It is said that there is little or no advantage in fuel cost of oil, as compared with coal, but fuel cost of gas has proved to be appreciably lower.

Thus far, oil stoves have sold in greater numbers with us, but the use of gas is increasing.

Both Buckeye oil and gas stoves are modern in every respect and include the very latest types of burners and other gadgets. We will gladly supply literature, with detailed specifications and other information.

Oil. The New Master V8-72	\$43 90
Gas. X-172-PN (For bottle or natural gas)	39 50
(Larger quantities somewhat lower)	

Warner Electric Brooder

Carefully made, rigid, durable, easily assembled. Properly ventilated. "Floor always dry." Fabric curtain admits air but excludes drafts. Enclosed switch-box avoids fire hazards. Economical operation—as low as 6 cents a day. Allows 7 sq. in. or more for each chick. DeLuxe is made with metal top.

No. 500-D. DeLuxe Warner	Cap. 500	\$42 12
No. 350-D. DeLuxe Warner	350	35 48
No. 400-S.	400	26 07

Warner Gas Brooders

Recognizing the trend toward gas-burning brooders, the Warner Company, whose electric brooders have long been popular in this area, makes a SAFE, ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT gas stove. It has already won wide acclaim among experienced poultrymen.

No. 672-G. 72-in. hover	\$43 70
(Ten or more somewhat lower)	



Wood-Burning Brooders

Wood-Burning Brooders reliable, economical, clean, safe, and easily cared for.

No. 24. Shenandoah B. (Supply limited)	Cap 500	\$29 40
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Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder

The Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder enjoys wide popularity over a wide area in Virginia, West Virginia, and several southern states.

It is a round stove, somewhat like an ordinary heater used in the home. If you prefer to use wood for fuel, we think you will like the Showalter Brooder. Capacity under average conditions, 500.

Price, uncrated	\$26 25
Price, crated for shipping	27 00



Buckeye Fountains

No. 255. 5-gal. (SW Float)	\$3 40
No. 456. 5-gal. (DW)	3 36
No. 269. 10-gal. (SW Float)	5 20



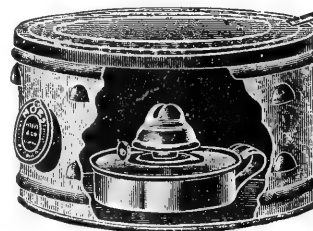
No. 6-P.

Jar Fountains

Just the thing for baby chicks. Fits any Mason jar. (Jar not included.)

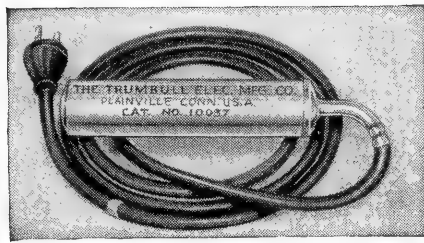
	Each	Doz.
No. 6-P. Glass Fountain	\$0 15	\$1 65

Note—Can be used for buttermilk and medicine.



Heater

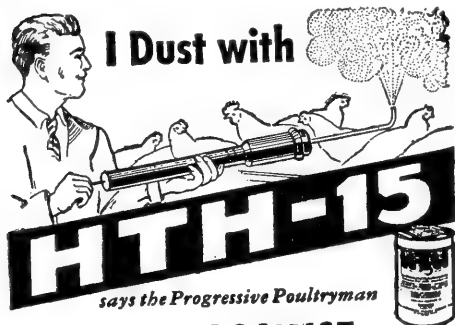
No. 200.	\$2 80
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**WETSEL'S MODERN POULTRY SUPPLIES, continued****Automatic
Electric Warmer**

This Electric Water Warmer automatically keeps poultry drinking water at 50 degrees F. in coldest weather.
Low operating cost.....\$3 50

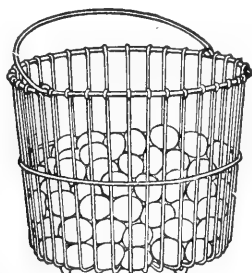
FEEDERS

Buckeye RL-336. 3 ft.....	\$1 15
Buckeye RL-348. 4 ft.....	1 37
Buckeye RL-548. Broiler.....	2 21
Buckeye RL-560. 5 ft.....	2 45

**HTH-15**
says the Progressive Poultryman
**TO GUARD AGAINST
COLDS • ROUP • BRONCHITIS**

"I fight colds and respiratory diseases by dusting with HTH-15. A dry, white powder, containing just the right balance of chlorine, HTH-15 is easy to use. I just dust over the birds on roost with an inexpensive dust-gun—and get all benefits of the chlorine inhalant treatment without disadvantages of moisture."

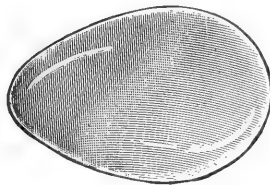
A little HTH-15 in drinking water helps prevent spread of disease. Disinfect poultry-houses and equipment by spraying regularly with HTH-15 Solution. Economical—no waste—effective. Write for literature. Extensively used for dairy farm sanitation in the dairy, on the animals, and in the barns. Lb. can 85 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 3-lb. can \$1.80, postpaid \$2.00.



PATENT PENDING

Wire Egg Basket

No. 114.....	Each \$0 99
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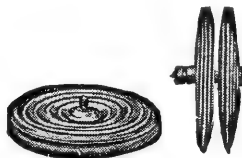
**Nest Eggs**

Lime.....	Doz. \$0 24
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**Complete Line of
Poultry Supplies**

We carry a complete assortment of poultry equipment and supplies at all times. It is probably the largest and most complete stock in the state, and includes scores of items not listed in this catalog.

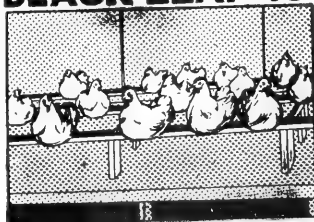
Some of the items not listed: a full line of Kasco Feeds, Dr. Hess & Clark Poultry remedies and tonics, complete assortment of Dr. Salsbury's medications; Merck's Iodine Suspensoid and a wide assortment of the now widely used Sulfa drugs, in both powder and liquid form; also Cod Liver Oil and other products used by poultry raisers.

**Thermostats**

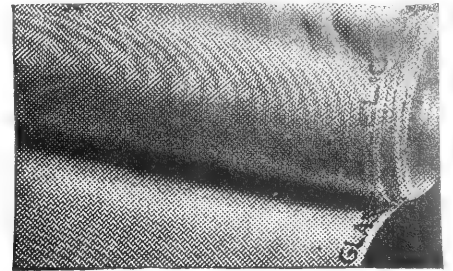
	Each
T-3. 3 in. Stud Brooder Utility.....	\$0 28
T-4. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	28
T-5. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	28
T-6. 3 in. Simplex & Miller Wood....	30
T-7. 3 in. Several Makes.....	30
T-8. 3 in. Several Makes.....	30
T-347. 3 in. Fitall.....	30
T-40. 4 in. Showalter Wood.....	47
T-44. 4 in. Newton Incubator.....	47
T-46. 4 in. Blue Hen.....	47
T-49. 4 in. Shen. Wood Brooder.....	47
Newtown Wafer & Bar (Complete)...	1 50

**Thermometers**

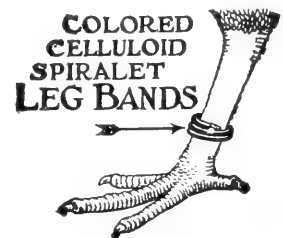
	Each
No. 200. Ideal Brooder.....	\$0 45
No. 400. Electric Brooder.....	50

BLACK LEAF 40**WORKS WHILE THEY ROOST**

	Each
Oz.....	\$0 36
5 ozs.....	1 05
Lb.....	2 42
2 lbs.....	4 15
5 lbs.....	7 40
10 lbs.....	12 65

Cel-O-Glass

CEL-O-GLASS, which has been widely used for 25 years, is now back on the market. 50-ft. rolls, 36 in. wide, per sq. yd.....\$1 10

**Celluloid Leg Bands**

	100
No. 9. Leghorn.....	\$0 52
No. 11. Rocks, Reds.....	67
No. 12. Asiatic.....	79

We Sell B-K

10-oz. bottle.....	\$0 50
Powder, small.....	85

Egg Scales

Premier.....	\$1 80
Acme.....	3 24
Unique.....	1 75



Withstands sun, wind, rain, snow. No glass cutting, no putty, just cut to size with shears and nail down with wood strips. May be purchased in any desired lengths. 50-ft. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd.....\$0 52

Wyr-O-Glass

(36 in. wide), per sq. yd.....	\$0 80
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Poultry and Stock Medication, Etc.

CYANOGENAS

REC. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCIUM CYANIDE

All soil unless treated, is infested with numerous species of soil insects, such as wireworms, millipedes, symphilids, sow bugs, slugs, grubs of imported beetles and nematodes. Fumigate the soil with CYANOGENAS to kill these pests.



CYANOGENAS A-DUST

(General Purpose)

1-lb. can.....	\$1 00
5-lb. can.....	3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50

CYANOGENAS G-FUMIGANT

(For inclosed space fumigation)

5-lb. can.....	\$3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50

CYANOGENAS ANT KILLER

does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can 40 cts.



Kow-Kare

The great cow tonic. Designed to promote appetite in cows that are OFF-FEED. Is nationally known. Easy to use. Just give two tablespoonfuls in feed twice daily. For cows that are convalescing increase to three tablespoonfuls.

2 sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Bag Balm

\$1.00



Does three important jobs in one single operation: **paints white, kills germs, kills flies.** Specially formulated and tested for farm use.

Carbola has been sold since 1916. It now contains DDT. Destroys the germs of many diseases on contact.

Ideal for cow barns, poultry houses, hog pens, house cellars and other outhouses.

Ask for literature on this truly remarkable and easy-to-apply product. Costs one cent to treat 10 square feet. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.95; 50 lbs. \$5.30.

WALKO

TABLETS

For the Drinking Water.
For Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks or Geese. Also for Older Fowls

Be sure the tablets are thoroughly dissolved. Do not mix with food. Always dissolve in pure water and use only in clean vessels. 4 sizes—60 cts., \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

PTZ Products

Phenothiazine

PTZ Pellets

Adult	
13.5 Gram.....	\$0 05½
Lamb	
8 Gram.....	04½
Forceps.....	75

PTZ Powder

4-oz. pkg.....	\$0 75
Lb. pkg.....	1 35
5-lb. pkg.....	5 60
10-lb. pkg.....	10 88
25-lb. pkg.....	23 46

PTZ Pasture Mix

50-lb. bag.....	\$8 25
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DDT Compounds

You doubtless have heard and read much about the ineffectiveness of DDT. Perhaps you have even had some poor results yourself. Anyway, it is a controversial subject at present—mainly because it seems some flies and other insects have become at least partially immune to it.

But one thing is sure! DDT is still good for some uses—so far nothing has been found that is superior. These uses are too numerous and technical for discussion here. We have a good stock in various forms and strengths and will be glad to discuss their use with you.

Lindane

This is the "trade name" (comparable to DDT) for the newest chemical—BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE—about which you may have heard and read. It is said to be more effective for killing many kinds of flies. Numerous branded sprays now contain Lindane. Like DDT, we have it in many forms—powder or liquid and in branded products. Will be glad to discuss its uses with you.

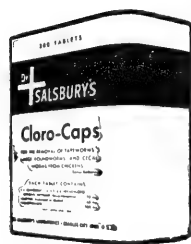
50% DDT Powder

A wettable dust for spraying crops, dairy barns, horse stables and other buildings. Used at varying strengths.

Lb.....	\$0 80
4 lbs.....	2 10
50 lbs.....	23 00

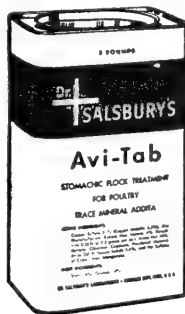
Dr. Salsbury's POULTRY MEDICATIONS

Backed by more than 25 years of experience

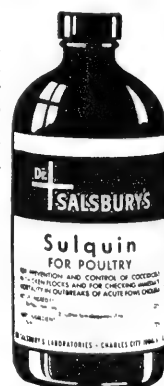


Remove large roundworms, cecal worms, and three species of tapeworms from poultry. Individual treatment. Contains hexachlorophene. Safe, effective. Ask for Dr. Salsbury's Cloro-Caps. 50 tablets \$1.00; 100 tablets \$1.80; 300 tablets \$4.65; 1000 tablets \$12.50.

Use Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab to perk up lazy, run-down birds. Help layers into production. Avi-Tab gives remarkable vigor and life to poultry, improves overall appearance of flock. Contains valuable trace mineral elements. ½lb. \$1.20; lb. \$2.25; 3 lbs. \$6.00; 25 lbs. \$47.00; 50 lbs. \$90.00; 100 lbs. \$170.00.



Check and control infectious coryza (commonly called colds) in poultry. Use Dr. Salsbury's Ar-Sulfa. Gives quick relief, usually within 48 hours. A safe treatment. May be used without fear of interrupting egg production. Requires no mixing, no wasted time and labor. Use Ar-Sulfa when colds strike the flock. ½pt. \$1.05; pt. \$1.90; qt. \$3.40; gal. \$11.50. Order Ar-Sulfa!



Dr. Salsbury's Sulquin helps prevent and control coccidiosis and aids control of acute fowl cholera in poultry. Contains 25% sulfaquinoxaline, highly active sulfonamide. Sulquin controls outbreaks swiftly, holds mortality to a minimum, saves valuable birds. Easy to use. Comes in either powder or liquid form, for drinking water or mash. Sulquin Powder: ¼lb. \$2.10; lb. \$6.45; 4 lbs. \$22.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50; 50 lbs. \$240.00. Sulquin Liquid: ½pt. 60 cts.; pt. \$1.05; qt. \$1.90; gal. \$5.25;



Sanitize poultry drinking water with Dr. Salsbury's Germex. Also excellent general disinfectant in homes, farm buildings, hotels, etc. Effective on many harmful bacteria, viruses and molds, including Newcastle virus. Odorless, non-staining. ½pt. \$1.00; pt. \$1.80; qt. \$3.30; gal. \$10.80.



WEED KILLERS — HORMONES

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The plant hormone powder for cuttings, seeds, tubers and bulbs.

ROOTONE is easy to use. It stimulates the natural tendency for roots to form on slips or cuttings. Rooting takes place in a much shorter time, heavier root systems are formed and fewer cuttings die from disease.

ROOTONE dusted on gladiolus bulbs, dutch iris, etc., stimulates root growth and is particularly valuable on the smaller size bulbs in getting bloom the first year. It stimulates germination of gladiolus bulbets.

By dusting seed with ROOTONE, seedlings grow faster and more uniformly, producing stronger plants and better crops.

1/4-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. jar \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$5.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The hormone-vitamin powder for stimulating roots in transplanting. TRANSPLANTONE contains the best-known chemicals for making roots grow stronger. It helps grow new roots and reduces loss of water so the plant starts growing again in a much shorter time.

Use TRANSPLANTONE in the Garden

TRANSPLANTONE is used for the transplanting of annuals, perennials and shrubs.

USE ON VEGETABLE PLANTS

When setting out tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, cabbage, cauliflower, sweet potatoes or strawberry plants, the development of new roots can be increased tremendously by watering with TRANSPLANTONE solution.

1/2-oz. packet 25 cts.; 3-oz. can \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$4.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Use FRUITONE on tomatoes for earlier crop and more and bigger tomatoes. Spray blossoms once a week for the first four weeks after blooming starts.

If a strong concentration of FRUITONE is used for the spray, most of the tomatoes will be seedless.

Spraying flowers of Lima, String or Soy Beans with FRUITONE gives a better set of pods, especially in bad weather.

FRUITONE prevents premature drop of apples and pears. Spray the fruit about ten days to two weeks before picking them.

2/5-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. can \$1.00;
12-oz. can \$5.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

New Improved WEEDONE®

The Weed-Killing Miracle

Contains the Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D

The outstanding weed killer for home users.



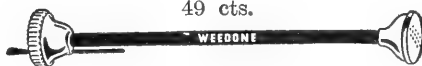
Now Weedone kills woody plants as well as dandelions, plantains and other lawn weeds, *without killing grass.*

It kills poison ivy, poison oak, the brambles (blackberry and raspberry), honeysuckle and over 90 other woody plants. Sprayed on tops and sides of tree stumps, it prevents resprouting. It does not give off vapors that cause injury to rose bushes, tomatoes, flowers or ornamental shrubs. Harmless to humans and animals.

8-oz. can.....\$1 00
1-qt. can.....2 75
1-gal. can.....6 95

Weedone Plastic Applicator

49 cts.



Cap makes handy 1/2-oz. measure and fits any screw-top gallon jug. All plastic; no sharp metal edges to cut and scratch hands.

49 cts.

WEEDONE® Brush Killer 32

The Original Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester Formulation

Contains 1 1/2 lbs. 2,4-D and 3/4 lb. 2,4,5-T acid equivalent per gallon.

This more potent combination of the two most effective chemicals for killing weeds and woody plants will kill a greater variety than any product containing only one of the chemicals.

Weedone Brush Killer 32 is recommended for use on fence rows, bottom lands, roadsides and any area where both brush and weeds are present.

Kills brambles (blackberry, raspberry, etc.), poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willows, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many other woody plants, as well as thistles, knapweed and other perennial weeds.

No vapor injury to nearby susceptible crops; for all practical purposes it is non-volatile.

1-qt. can.....\$4 10
1-gal. can.....8 90
5-gal. can.....\$8.50 per gal.



WEEDONE® Crab Grass Killer

Contains potassium cyanate

Non-poisonous to humans and animals.

Kills crabgrass and chickweed without killing clover, bluegrass and other desirable grasses.

Can be used on seedling or mature crabgrass.

Harmless to soil. Breaks down to beneficial fertilizer elements. Readily soluble in water. Easily cleaned from sprayer with plain water.

Low in cost; economical to use.

5-oz. can (treats 1000 sq. ft.).....\$1 00
20-oz. can (treats 4000 sq. ft.).....3 00
5-lb. can (treats 16,000 sq. ft.).....8 85

WEEDONE® CONCENTRATE 48

The ethyl ester formulation

Contains 3 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

For use in corn, small grains and other crops. Consistently more effective than the salt formulations in treating perennial weeds and annuals in late stages of growth, during dry weather and under other adverse conditions. Sticks rain or shine. Mixes with any quantity of water or oil for ground or airplane application. Requires lower amounts of acid per acre than salts for equal results.

Gal.
1-gal. can.....\$5 98
5-gal. pail.....5 73
54-gal. drum.....5 40

WEEDAR® 64

An alkanolamine salt formulation

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

A water-soluble formulation for treating small annual weeds that are actively growing. Easier on crops than ester formulations. Will not injure adjoining crops except in case of drift. Recommended for pre-emergence spraying.

Gal.
1-gal. can.....\$6 27
5-gal. pail.....6 01
54-gal. drum.....5 69



Wetsel's Spraying Materials

Tri-Ogen Spray



Insect Spray and Fungicide

TRI-GEN spray is a proved product. Leading rosarians, both amateur and professional, in all parts of the country use and recommend TRI-GEN. Protects roses and other plants from insects and disease.

"E" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	\$1 35
"A" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	2 25
"B" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	6 00
"C" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	9 00
"D" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	30 00



Mexogen

Kills and Repels Mexican Bean Beetles

MEXOGEN is a highly concentrated contact spray and repellent, scientifically prepared to destroy and repel this destructive enemy of the truck gardener, which is spreading so rapidly throughout the country. MEXOGEN destroys the larvae and eggs, as well as the adult beetle, and is an efficient repellent.

½pt.....	\$1 00
Qt.....	3 50
Gal.....	10 00

Tri-Ogen Dust

General Purpose Three-Way Insecticide-Fungicide Dust

Many horticulturists prefer to dust rather than spray. TRI-GEN DUST was perfected to meet the need of a scientifically balanced, safe, effective three-purpose insecticide-fungicide dusting material. TRI-GEN DUST contains the proper toxic ingredients to kill aphids and similar sucking insects. Stomach poisons that will not burn foliage are incorporated to control chewing insects.



1-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust.....	\$0 85
5-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust.....	3 50

Killogen

Concentrated Insect Spray

A fine garden insecticide containing Rotenone, for use on both vegetable and flowering plants. It will work wonders in the protection of plants against many insects, and it is pleasant to use.

KILLOGEN is highly concentrated, stands a high rate of dilution, and is easily mixed with water. Will not harm the most delicate of foliage. It is an equally effective spray for garden, green-houses, window-boxes, and house-plants.



1-oz. bottle... \$0 35	Pt..... \$2 60
4-oz. bottle... 1 00	Qt..... 4 50

Corn Ear Worm Drops

During the past few years the corn ear worm has been an important pest of sweet corn in practically all parts of the country. The moth of the worm lays eggs on the fresh silk of the ears of corn. After hatching, the young worms pass down through the silk to develop and cause injury to the corn by feeding upon the developing kernels. Control has been difficult. However, after several years of diligent research and testing, OGEN'S CORN EAR WORM DROPS is now offered as a control for this destructive insect.



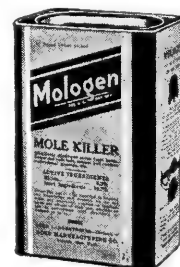
2-oz. bottle with applicator.....	\$0 35
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Mologen

Gets Rid of Moles the Easy Way

MOLOGEN eliminates moles in two or three days. It is easy to use and there is no messy disposal job. It is non-poisonous to birds and pets. Emits no gas and is odorless.

To use MOLOGEN, make small holes in the ridges made by the moles and insert about one teaspoonful in the hole. The moles in the underground passages are killed by this scientific mole eliminator.



½ lb.....	\$0 50
1½ lbs.....	1 25

Kryocide

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NATURAL CRYOLITE

Vegetable gardeners will appreciate the new Kryocide (natural Cryolite) and Kryocide D-50 (ready-mixed dust with sulphur). Finely micronized for thorough application.

KRYOCIDE (Straight) is the unmixed, finely pulverized NATURAL CRYOLITE to be used in a water spray, in mixed dust, or as bait in vegetable gardens and on certain shrubs. Highly effective in controlling many chewing insects. Easy to apply. Safe. Proved by years of use by big commercial growers. 25 cts.

KRYOCIDE D-50 (with sulphur) is Kryocide in ready-mixed dust to be used directly on plants, as both insecticide and fungicide. Its base is NATURAL CRYOLITE, the insecticide recommended by authorities and widely used to control chewing insects. Ready and easy to apply in vegetable gardens. Packed in 1-lb. cans, 35 cts. Also 3-lb. bags, 55 cts.

KRYOCIDE C (COPPERUS) is Kryocide ready mixed for use as either a spray or a dust. 3-lb. can 75 cts.



NON-POISONOUS
RED ARROW
GARDEN SPRAY
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Blue Dragon

A rotenone dust superior, which is highly effective in controlling most insect pests. Can be used either as liquid spray or by dusting on the plant. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 75 cts.; 25 lbs. \$3.90.

Copper Dragon Dust

(For Bugs and Blight)

The makers of the popular Blue Dragon recently developed this product for control of both bugs and blight. Recommended for certain insects and fungous diseases. Particularly good for potatoes and tomatoes. Lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 85 cts.; 25 lbs. \$4.60.

Paris Green. Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Crow Repellent.

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seeds, loss, and labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter.



¼pt. (1-bus. size)	\$0 40
1 pt. (2-bus. size)	60
1 qt. (4-bus. size)	90

Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventative for most fungous diseases. Lb. 40 cts.; 4 lbs. \$1.00.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Lb. 17 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

20-20-60 Dust. An insecticide and fungicide spray or dust for control of all chewing insects, including Mexican bean beetle. 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$6.00.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry Lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid Lime and Sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.93.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 55 cts. **At Store.**

Sulphur Mulsoid. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 per cent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 5 lbs. 60 cts.

Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 8 cts.; 5 lbs. 37 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.75.

Tobacco Dust. Finely ground for dusting. 2 lbs. 33 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.18.

Volck Oil Spray

Used as both dormant and summer spray for trees and shrubs, against scale insects, red spiders, mites, mealybugs, whitefly larvae, aphids, thrips, lacebugs, chrysanthemum midge, at the rate of 1 to 50. Detailed directions on each package. 4 ozs. 35 cts.; 16 ozs. 70 cts.; gal. \$2.85.



Terra-Lite Brand Vermicu- lite

A growing medium for starting seeds in flats and benches and for rooting cuttings. Seeds germinate faster, root cuttings develop quicker and are stronger when grown in Terra-Lite. Terra-Lite is chemically inert and does not contain any bacteria or fungus. Seeds planted in Terra-Lite are not susceptible to pre-emergence damping-off.

4-qt. bag 40 cts., postage extra 15 cts.;
1½-bus. bag 85 cts., postage extra 20 cts.;
2-bus. bag \$1.90; 10 2-bus. bags \$16.50.



Twist-Ems

The New Handy Plant-Tie

Dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant-ties. For plants, vines and shrubs and arranging flowers.

8-in. bundle (125).....\$0 30
16-in. bundle (125).....60

Write for special quantity prices

Train-Etts

Ideal support for sweet peas, garden peas, pole beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. Revolutionary new trellis netting protects delicate plant tendrils, grows finer, larger flowers and vegetables. Can be hung in five minutes.

No. 3. 60 x 180 in.....\$1 25

Tom Thumb Flats



No. 2. 2-in.
Bands 65
cts. per 100.

No. 2. 2½-in.
Bands, 70
cts. per 100.

No. 2 Flats,
8 cts. each.



Flower Pots

Standard Flower Pots

	Each	Doz.
3-in.....	\$0 05	\$0 55
4-in.....	07	75
5-in.....	10	1 10
6-in.....	15	1 65
7-in.....	20	2 25
8-in.....	Ask	
9-in.....	Ask	
10-in.....	Ask	
12-in.....	Ask	

Plant Stimulants

We have a wide assortment of products that control diseases and hasten growth of all plants . . . such as Du Pont seed treatments, Vitamin tablets, liquid and powdered fertilizers. Most of them are listed and priced on other pages.

Vita-Bands



PICK UP LIKE THIS



SQUEEZE AND PRESS CORNERS



SET IN PLACE

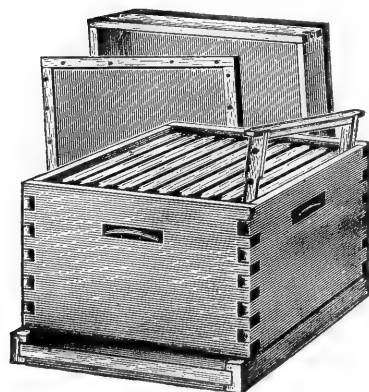
The vigorous, well-balanced growth obtained with Vita-Band Plant Bands plus elimination of transplanting shock will help you bring your plants in for the earlier, higher-priced markets. The nutrient treatment and other unique qualities make the difference. 3 x 3 in., 30 cts. for 25; 85 cts. per 100; \$7.35 per 1000.

Paper Pots



	10	100	1000
2½-in.....	\$0 16	\$1 15	\$8 90
3-in.....	17	1 25	9 30
4-in.....	25	1 70	14 60

We Carry a Complete Line of Lewis Bee Supplies



A STANDARD LEWIS HIVE

Sections. 4¼ x 4¼ x 1⅞-in. solid. 100, \$3.45.
Same as above 3-split. 100, \$3.70.

H-350. Crim-Wired Foundation. 8½ x 16¾ in. Hoffman. Frames. 10 sheets \$2.05.

Veil. Excelsior wire. \$1.10.

Smoker. Engine. \$2.25.

Smoker. Doctor. \$1.90.

Each standard Hive includes: 1 Metal Cover, 1 Inner Cover, Frames, 1 Hive Body, 1 Standard Bottom Board, 2 V-Shaped Frame Rests, 1 Entrance Reducer and Nails.

H-20122. 1 10-Frame Standard Lewis Beehive. Wt. 30 lbs. \$8.30.

H-20126. 5 10-Frame. Same as above. Wt. 148 lbs. \$40.10.

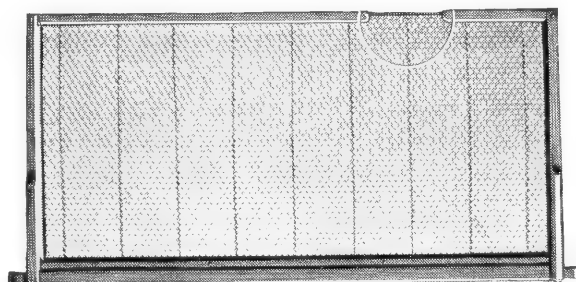
Prices of other sizes and styles upon request.

H-335. 10-Frame Brood Frames. 10 for \$1.75.

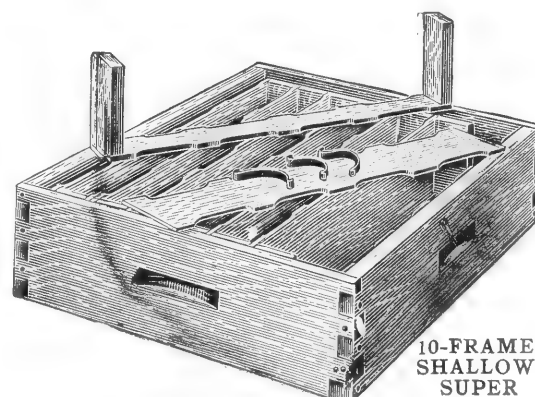
H-336. Shallow Extracting Frames. 5¾ in. deep. 10 for \$1.65.

H-2026. Metal Cover and Inner Cover. \$3.35.

H-2032. Bottom Board. \$1.80.



WIRED FOUNDATION



10-FRAME
SHALLOW
SUPER

Lack of space prevents a comprehensive list of items and prices. The above are mere samples. We can supply everything you need for bees. Write or ask for big new Lewis Catalogue.



NO-SEED HORMONE
Blossom-set

For TOMATOES

Grow earlier, larger, meatier, more delicious tomatoes . . . more on each plant . . . with No-Seed Blossom-Set, approved hormone spray that's easy to use. Just mix with water and spray. No-Seed Blossom-Set stops blossom-drop; makes blossoms set fruit chemically. Tomatoes ripen two to four weeks *earlier*. Fruits are larger, firmer, more deliciously flavored. Many are seedless because fruit is set chemically, not by pollen. Excellent for peppers, cukes, etc. Tested by U. S. D. A., leading Universities, Florida and Colorado Experiment Stations and many others.

4-oz. bottle (makes 1 gal.) 75 cts.; pt. (makes 4 gals.) \$1.75; Agric. Concentrate (makes 50 gals.) \$5.95.

"A Product of Science"

BERRY-SET

A NEW HORMONE SPRAY FOR BIGGER STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

Imagine getting berries 50 to 100 percent bigger! Imagine eating bigger, meatier, sweeter, more luscious strawberries with fewer seeds! Imagine the joy of picking berries over a longer period of time from the same plants! And you get bigger yields, too!

Just dissolve Berry-Set powder in water and spray the plants in blossom stage and you'll get these wonderful results. Berry-Set has been specifically developed for use on these berry plants.

½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 3 ozs. \$1.00

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beginning in April—the actual starting date is determined by weather conditions and prospects—we carry a sizable stock of Premier Strawberry plants, also of the everbearing Streamliner. Most of the plants that we sell are produced here in Rockingham County. They are pulled and brought to us frequently, assuring fresh plants at all times.

PREMIER

25 plants.....	\$0 40
100 plants.....	1 40
500 plants.....	6 75
1000 plants.....	12 00

STREAMLINER

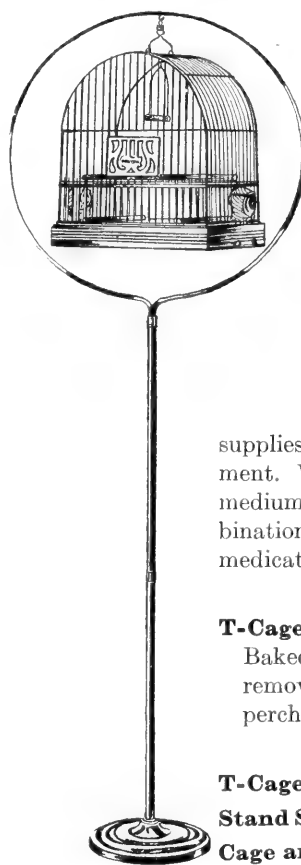
25 plants.....	1 25
100 plants.....	4 00

Add for postage and packing: Up to 100 plants 20 cts.; 500 plants 35 cts.; 1000 plants 50 cts.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

We also carry both red and black Raspberry plants in planting season. Ask for price schedule.

PETS AND SUPPLIES



It was more than thirty years ago that we sold our first canary and cage. We brought it from Philadelphia just for display and it was promptly sold.

That was the origin of our pet and supply department. During the intervening years we have sold many canaries and other pets, including parrots and monkeys, and pet supplies.

Plans are being made to expand this department. Lack of space in the catalog prevents listing all supplies in stock, but we have a good assortment. We invite you to come to see our medium and higher priced cages and combinations, accessories, foods, tonics and medications.

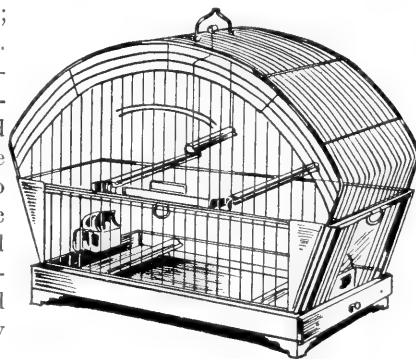
T-Cage. 13¼ in. long; 9 in. wide; 15 in. high. Baked silver enamel; black mesh guard; removable drawer; crystal glass cups; 3 perches and swings.

T-Cage..... \$4 50

Stand S-950..... 4 96

Cage and Stand..... 8 15

Cage 415. 18½ in. long; 9 in. deep; 13½ in. high. Beautiful, durable, rust-resistant chromium; bound mesh seed guard with removable end sections. Two hooded crystal plastic cups; birch feed and water cup perches. Removable drawer and bottom plate for easy cleaning.

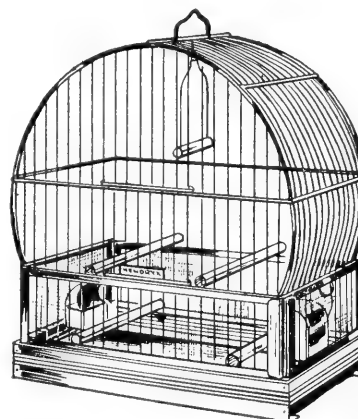


Stand S-400. 5 ft. 4½ in. high.

Cage 415..... \$10 15

Stand S-400..... 6 00

Cage and Stand..... 15 75



Cage 915. 13½ in. long; 9 in. deep; 15 in. high. Baked silver or red enamel; removable bound plastic guards; hooded crystal plastic cups. Removable drawer and bottom.

Stand S-950. 5 ft. 6½ in. high. Baked silver or red enamel uprights.

Cage 915..... 6 00

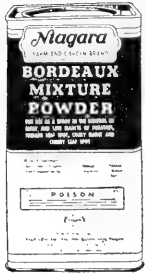
Stand S-950..... 4 96

Cage and Stand..... 10 20



Insecticides and Fungicides

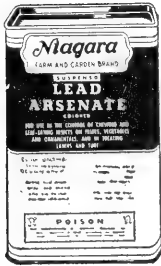
Bordeaux Mixture



This well-known and universally used copper fungicide is for use in the control of fungus diseases such as mildew, rust and blight, and is compatible with most insecticides for use on fruits, flowers, vegetables and shade trees.

1-lb. can.....\$0 40
4-lb. bag.....1 00

Lead Arsenate



For use as a spray or dust in the control of chewing and leaf-eating insects. It is recommended for use on fruit and shade trees, vegetables, flowers and on lawns and turf for the control of Japanese beetles and other turf-destroying grubs.

1-lb. can.....\$0 60
4-lb. bag.....1 55

Rotenone Bearing Dust or Spray



Contains .75% Rotenone. For use in the control of Mexican bean beetles, worms on cabbage and broccoli, pea aphid, asparagus beetles, and certain chewing and sucking insects on vegetables and ornamentals. It is a non-poisonous, general-purpose insecticide for dusting.

1-lb. sifter-top can.....\$0 50
4-lb. bag.....1 10

DDT 50 Spray



A 50% DDT wettable powder. For use in the control of flea beetles, Japanese beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leafhoppers on beans, cabbage, grapes, potatoes. Also controls cabbage worm and codling moth on apples.

1-lb. can.....\$0 80
1-lb. bag.....2 10

Niagara FARM AND GARDEN BRAND



C-O-C-S Copodust

A copper fungicide for use in the control of early and late blight on tomatoes, potatoes, celery and certain other vegetables having hardy foliage. Effective and safe, this formulation contains no lime.

1-lb. sifter-top can.....\$0 45
5-lb. bag.....1 10

C-O-C-S Cuke and Melon Dust



A combined insecticide and fungicide containing calcium arsenate and copper, for the control of cucumber beetles, wilt, scab, mildew and leaf spot on cucumbers, melons and other cucurbits. Effective and safe, this formulation contains no lime.

1-lb. sifter-top can.....\$0 45
4-lb. bag.....1 10

C-O-C-S Potatox Dust or Spray



Contains DDT and copper. A combined insecticide and fungicide for use as a dust or spray in the control of bugs and blight on potatoes and other vegetables having hardy foliage. Increases yield and quality of crops. For spraying, 6 tablespoonfuls makes 1 gallon of dilute spray, or 4 pounds makes 60 gallons of dilute spray.

1-lb. can.....\$0 60
4-lb. bag.....1 70

New Pomo-Green



A combined insecticide and fungicide, leaf-green in color, for use in the control of blackspot and powdery mildew on roses, also chewing and sucking insects on roses, delphiniums, phlox and many other ornamental plants. New Pomo-Green can be dusted or sprayed.

1-lb. can.....\$1 00
4-lb. bag.....3 00

Chlordane Dust or Spray



Contains 6% chlordane. For use in the control of grasshoppers, blister beetles, leaf miners, mole crickets, Japanese beetles and certain other turf insects. Also ants and roaches in the lawn and home.

1-lb. can.....\$0 55
4-lb. bag.....1 55

Kolo Fruit Tree Dust or Spray



Contains DDT, basic lead arsenate and Kolo sulphur. A combined insecticide and fungicide formulated for insect and disease control after the dormant stage. Used on apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and certain ornamentals. For use as a dust or spray in the control of codling moth, curculio, rose chafer, leafhoppers, Japanese beetles, Oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, and for such fungous diseases as apple scab and brown rot of stone fruits.

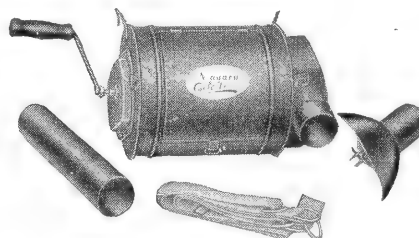
1-lb. bag.....\$0 60
3-lb. bag.....1 50

Dry Lime Sulphur

A dormant and summer spray for effective control of San Jose scale, apple scab, pear scab, peach leaf curl, cherry leaf spot.

1-lb. can.....\$0 45
5-lb. can.....1 50

Cyclo-Junior Duster



Niagara's Cyclo-Junior is designed to throw a well-distributed volume of dust to completely cover fruit trees, vegetable crops, tobacco, cotton, ornamentals, turf areas. A powerful centrifugal blower, which moves an unusually large volume of air at low velocity, is responsible for the greater dusting capacity and ease of operation of this remarkably efficient duster. It incorporates many features that make its operation more convenient and more effective than any other low-priced duster. \$27.75.

NIAGARA FARM AND GARDEN BRAND



Ammate Weed Killer

SPRAY ONCE—KILLS
POISON IVY

Safe, easy, quick—du Pont Ammate kills *permanently*. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways, walks, etc. Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive; residue on sprayed foliage is not harmful to humans, pets, or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds. 2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.70.



Pestex

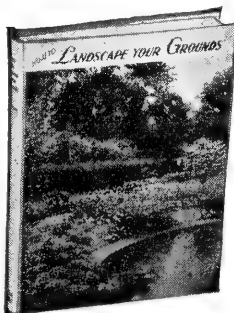
This amazing, NON-POISONOUS preparation, if thoroughly dusted on, around and underneath flowers, vegetables, and other vegetation, keeps off dogs, rabbits, and almost all kinds of insects and other pests. It should be redusted if rains wash it off.

For moles, dig trench 1 inch deep around portion of lot needing protection, fill with Pestex and cover with earth. Moles usually remain away without further treatment. Lb. 36 cts.

How to Landscape Your Grounds

By
Loyal R. Johnson
232 pages \$3.50
147 illus.

For the thousands of home owners in the medium-income bracket who are anxious to beautify their home surroundings to best advantage at small expense. Planting plans cover practically every section of the country. A complete guide to the planning, construction and planting of the garden and grounds.



Liquid Fertilizer

(Liqua-Vita)

A complete liquid plant food for all plants in any type of soil. Your health depends largely on what you eat. The health of your flowers and vegetables depends largely on the food they receive. It is an established fact that plant roots take their food only in liquid form. Dry fertilizers are utilized only through the effects of rain or manual application of water. Liqua-Vita is ready for immediate use, as soon as applied. One gallon makes 256 gallons of complete plant food, equivalent to 100 pounds of the best commercial fertilizer. It is used extensively by commercial greenhouses. 8-oz. bottle 45 cts.; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00.



All-leather, extra soft, durable, washable. Made from selected lamb skins. So soft and pliable that they provide almost bare-hand freedom. Available in many sizes: Ladies' Small, Medium and Large; Men's Small, Medium and Large. Sizes 7 and 8, \$1.28; sizes 9 and 10, \$1.33.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

Hyponex is not limited to a certain type of plant or tree. Nor does poverty or richness of soil interfere with its effectiveness. Treat the soil with Hyponex when you plant bulbs or seeds. Feed them with Hyponex according to the simple directions on each package.

1-oz. package—makes 6 gallons.....\$0 10
3-oz. can—makes 18 gallons..... 25
7-oz. can—makes 42 gallons..... 50
1-lb. can—makes 100 gallons..... 1 00
10-lb. drum—makes 1000 gallons..... 8 00

CARBOLINEUM

An outstanding preparation for preserving wood against dry rot and decay and for general disinfecting.

Only one application each year is required to control chicken mites and fowl ticks in poultry houses. Special care should, of course, be taken to saturate all cracks, crevices and joints.

For brooder houses, thoroughly clean and dry all surfaces, then apply Carbolineum with light brush or spray. Not dangerous or easily inflammable; not poisonous unless taken internally. Ask for literature. Gal. \$1.85; 5 gals. \$8.75; 30-gal. drum, \$1.35 per gal.

DU PONT DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY

(Wettable Powder)

For control of certain insects infesting dairy cattle and dairy premises. Active ingredient is Methoxychlor which has taken the place of DDT preparations for dairy cattle and dairy premises.

Du Pont Dairy Cattle Spray is designed specially for dairy uses. It will not tend to contaminate the milk of treated herds. It is a residual insecticide. Spray deposits remain active for several weeks. Flies resting on treated animals pick up enough of this insecticide to kill them within several minutes to a few hours.

At Store: 4 ozs. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 4 lbs. \$4.00. By mail including handling, up to 150 miles—45 cts.; \$1.45; \$2.45; and \$4.40, respectively.

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